11/18/86 S1765-3

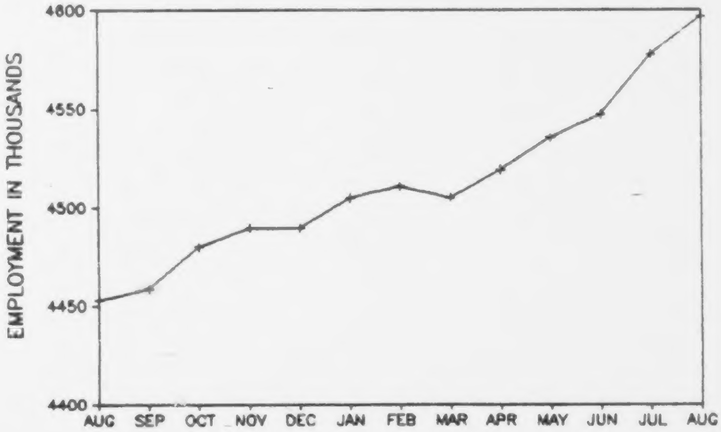
FLORIDA
"MINI-TREND"
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Florida's nonagricultural employment growth rate in August held steady at 3.2 percent over the year with a gain of 143,800 jobs. Only the State of California experienced higher job gains than Florida.
- The services industry kept its lead of all industries in terms of rate of employment growth and absolute level of job growth -- up by 4.8 percent or 54,900 jobs in August over the year.
- Trade, Florida's largest industry, experienced a faster growth rate than usual given its large relative size -- 3.9 percent over the year in August. Trade accounted for more than one out of every four jobs in Florida.
- Manufacturing job growth was healthy in Florida compared to national manufacturing activity and construction jobs in Florida were flat compared to August a year ago.
- The Florida unemployment rate for August was 6.0 percent and was not significantly different from month and year-ago rates. Florida's rate was 0.8 percentage points below the national rate and it was the fourth lowest compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states.
- Florida's 1985 percent change (4.8 percent) in average annual pay was higher than the national percent change (4.5 percent).

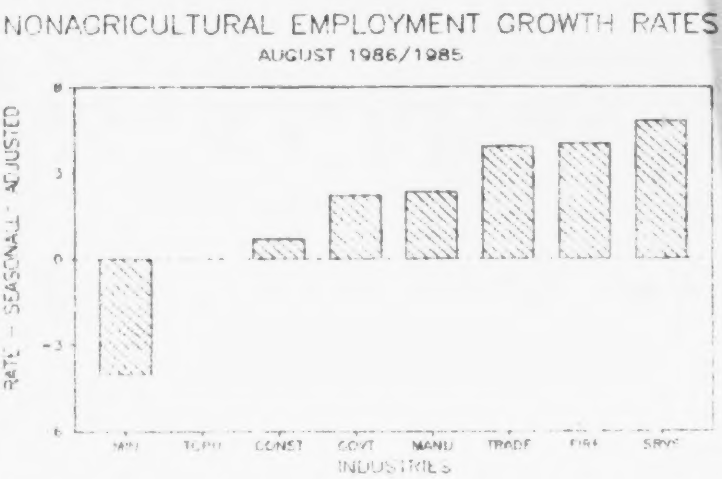
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, AUGUST 1985–AUGUST 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

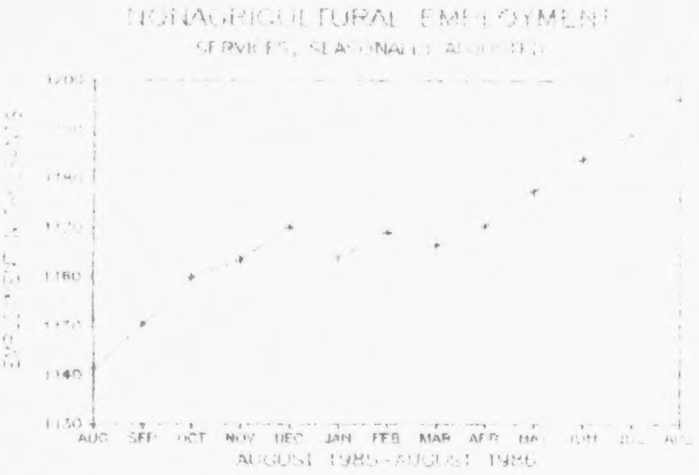
Release Date: October 1986 **Letter No. 444**

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITED STEADY GROWTH: There were 4,596,700 (seasonally adjusted) jobs in August 1986 up from 4,452,900 a year ago. The growth rate held fairly steady at 3.2 percent over the year with 143,800 new jobs. As can be seen on the front page graph, job growth had been flat during first quarter 1986 but has picked up considerably since April of this year. It should be noted that although Florida's growth rate of 3.2 percent is relatively slow compared to historical standards it is being measured continuously from a larger numerical base. The graph shown to the right of this page exhibits the growth rates of Florida's industries over the year. Services kept its lead of all industries with a growth rate of 4.8 percent which was equivalent to 54,900 new jobs in August over the year. Services was the second largest industry reaching 1,196,200 in August barely behind trade at 1,259,200. Finance, insurance, and real estate and trade experienced strong growth rates of 4.0 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. All other industries exhibited growth rates below that of the statewide average (3.2 percent). Mining was the only industry which actually lost jobs on an annual basis. It declined by 4.0 percent or 400 jobs to a total of 9,600 in August.



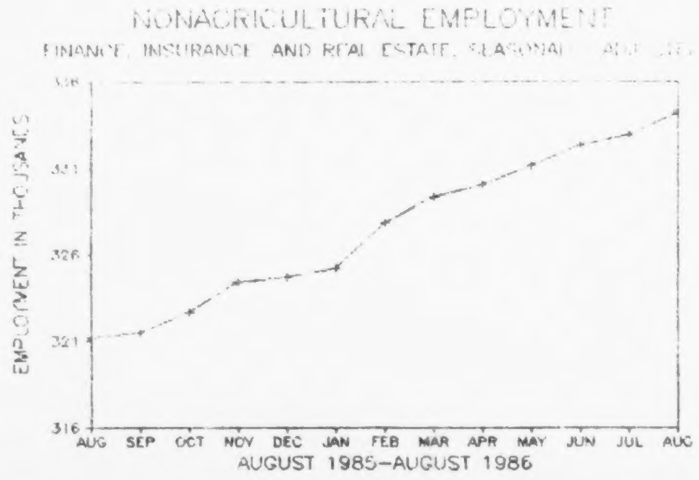
Source: See below.

FASTEST GROWTH AND HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: The services industry continued to not only have the fastest growth rate but also gained the highest number of new jobs in August over the year. Since April of this year growth has been increasing at a healthy pace. Most of the services job gains have been in the health and business services subsectors which were also the largest subsectors in the services industry.



Source: See below.

STRONG, STEADY GROWTH: The finance, insurance, and real estate industry has exhibited the steadiest annual growth over the year of all of Florida's industries. It grew by 4.0 percent or 13,000 jobs in August over the year to reach a total of 334,200. The fastest growing subsector of this industry was insurance agents, brokers, and service and the subsectors which gained the most jobs over the year were insurance carriers and credit agencies (other than banks). The real estate subsector was the only component exhibiting an employment loss compared to August a year ago.

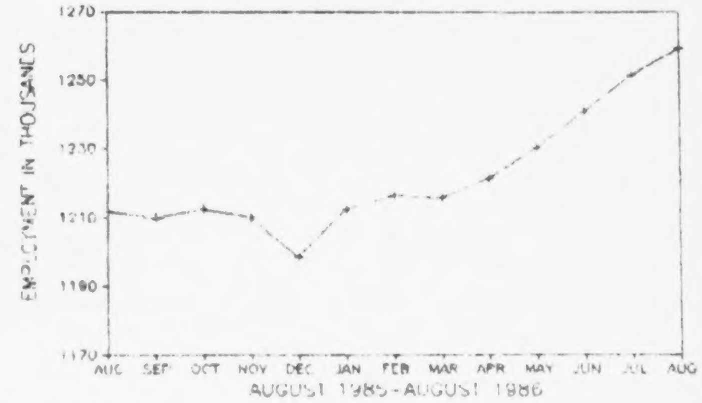


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

LARGEST INDUSTRY: Florida's largest industry experienced a faster than usual growth rate in August over the year. Trade grew by 3.9 percent or 47,500 jobs. This was 0.7 percenbage points faster than the statewide average industry employment growth rate of 3.2 percent. This was exceptional growth given the size of the trade industry which accounted for 27.4 percent of all jobs in Florida--more than one out of every four jobs. Employment gains had been flat in trade during the second half of 1985 and first quarter 1986. Trade job growth rebounded and started its strong growth path in April 1986 and has been healthy through the current month.

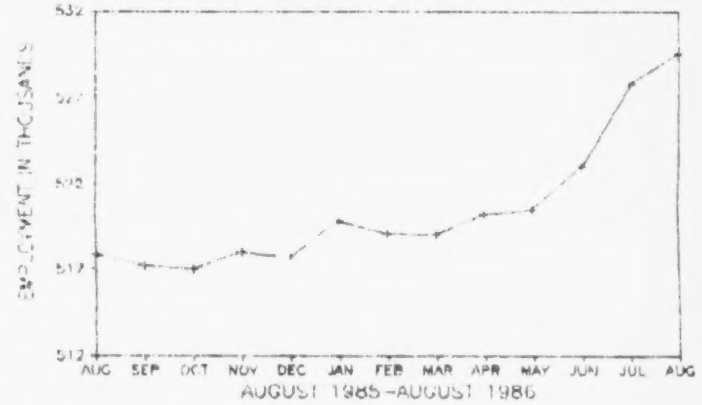
VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing grew slower than the statewide average (2.3 percent compared to 3.2 percent) over the year but still gained 11,700 new jobs to reach a total of 529,600 in August. Manufacturing jobs accounted for 11.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment. Manufacturing employment gains were relatively slow compared to other faster growing industries in Florida but on a national scale they appeared quite strong. U.S. factory employment has experienced a string of successive job losses each month since February 1986 while Florida has gained jobs each month successively since April 1986. Prior to April 1986, manufacturing employment in Florida was relatively flat showing small job gains and losses from August 1985 until April 1986. The subsectors in Florida's manufacturing industry which experienced the fastest growth in August were instruments and related products and furniture and fixtures employment. The subsectors gaining the highest number of new jobs were electrical and electronic products and transportation equipment. The construction industry has been most volatile since March 1986 in Florida. During September 1985 through February 1986 construction job growth had been phenomenal but since March 1986 there has been a general downtrend in construction employment. Compared to August a year ago construction has barely grown--up by 0.7 percent or 2,200 jobs to reach a total of 336,100 in August 1986. The construction subsectors which showed job gains over the year were heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors. General building contractors lost jobs over the month and year. Construction employment was flat over the last month with a loss of 300 jobs.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



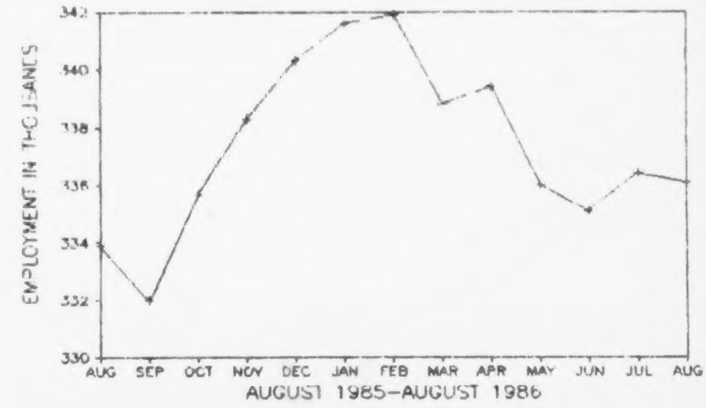
Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: See below.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985					1986								Over-the-Year Change	
	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4452.9	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4596.7	3.2	143.8
MINING (1)	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	-4.0	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	333.9	332.0	333.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	336.1	0.7	2.2
MANUFACTURING	517.9	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	529.6	2.3	11.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.6	309.9	309.9	311.0	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.4	321.2	3.7	11.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.1	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.1	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.4	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	242.5	0.0	0.1
TRADE	1211.7	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1251.2	1259.2	3.9	47.5
WHOLESALE (1)	247.7	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	3.4	8.4
RETAIL	961.0	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	999.7	4.0	38.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.7	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	332.7	3.1	10.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	321.2	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	4.0	13.0
SERVICES	1141.3	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	4.8	54.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113.0	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.6	4.1	4.6
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	299.1	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	318.0	6.3	18.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3778.4	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.4	3.4	129.0
GOVERNMENT	674.5	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.3	2.2	14.8

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Research and Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	August Preliminary 1986	July Final 1986	August Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4596.7	4577.9	4452.9	18.8	0.4	143.8	3.2
MINING (1)	9.6	9.6	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-4.0
CONSTRUCTION	336.1	336.4	333.9	-0.3	*	2.2	0.7
MANUFACTURING	529.6	527.8	517.9	1.8	0.3	11.7	2.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	321.2	319.4	309.6	1.8	0.6	11.6	3.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.1	206.2	207.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.5	242.5	242.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	*
TRADE	1259.2	1251.2	1211.7	8.0	0.6	47.5	3.9
WHOLESALE (1)	256.1	255.0	247.7	1.1	0.4	8.4	3.4
RETAIL	999.7	992.6	961.0	7.1	0.7	38.7	4.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	332.7	331.1	322.7	1.6	0.5	10.0	3.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	334.2	332.9	321.2	1.3	0.4	13.0	4.0
SERVICES	1196.2	1189.0	1141.3	7.2	0.6	54.9	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.6	115.1	113.0	2.5	2.2	4.6	4.1
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	318.0	316.7	299.1	1.3	0.4	18.9	6.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3907.4	3889.4	3778.4	18.0	0.5	129.0	3.4
GOVERNMENT	689.3	688.5	674.5	0.8	0.1	14.8	2.2

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 09/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,508,200	4,502,100	4,367,500	6,100	.1	140,700	3.2
MINING	9,600	9,600	10,000	0	.0	- 400	- 4.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,200	8,200	8,600	0	.0	- 400	- 4.7
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,300	4,300	4,900	0	.0	- 600	-12.2
CONSTRUCTION	341,300	340,600	339,000	700	.2	2,300	.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	94,700	94,900	95,600	- 200	- .2	- 900	- .9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,800	49,000	47,600	800	1.6	2,200	4.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	196,800	196,700	195,800	100	.1	1,000	.5
MANUFACTURING	523,900	520,300	512,200	3,600	.7	11,700	2.3
DURABLE GOODS	321,200	319,400	309,600	1,800	.6	11,600	3.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,000	27,900	27,100	100	.4	900	3.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	13,900	13,100	0	.0	800	6.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,700	24,500	23,900	200	.8	800	3.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,600	5,200	- 100	- 1.8	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,900	36,300	36,300	600	1.7	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,400	45,000	45,400	400	.9	0	.0
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,100	81,600	78,300	500	.6	3,800	4.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60,000	60,000	56,900	0	.0	3,100	5.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,500	14,700	100	.6	900	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,100	9,100	8,700	0	.0	400	4.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	202,700	200,900	202,600	1,800	.9	100	.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	46,100	45,700	45,200	400	.9	900	2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,100	9,100	9,600	0	.0	- 500	- 5.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2,000	1,800	1,900	200	11.1	100	5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,300	2,300	- 100	- 4.3	- 100	- 4.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,200	31,000	32,300	200	.6	- 1,100	- 3.4
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	15,100	14,800	14,900	300	2.0	200	1.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	60,200	59,700	57,900	500	.8	2,300	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,200	24,200	25,900	0	.0	- 1,700	- 6.6
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,100	17,200	17,400	- 100	- .6	- 300	- 1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,400	2,000	2,800	400	20.0	- 400	-14.3
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	242,500	242,500	242,400	0	.0	100	.0
TRANSPORTATION	137,500	137,200	135,200	300	.2	2,300	1.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	7,900	8,500	300	3.8	- 300	- 3.5
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,500	8,400	7,700	100	1.2	800	10.4
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	46,800	47,100	45,900	- 300	- .6	900	2.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,100	15,000	15,000	100	.7	100	.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,700	43,700	42,900	0	.0	800	1.9
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,600	72,200	- 100	- .1	- 2,700	- 3.7
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,500	35,700	35,000	- 200	- .6	500	1.4
TRADE	1,234,600	1,230,300	1,188,200	4,300	.3	46,400	3.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	256,100	255,000	247,700	1,100	.4	8,400	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	150,400	150,400	147,800	0	.0	2,600	1.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 09/24/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	105,700	104,600	99,900	1,100	1.1	5,800	5.8
RETAIL TRADE	978,500	975,300	940,500	3,200	.3	38,000	4.0
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,100	45,300	42,100	- 200	- .4	3,000	7.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	122,400	121,800	117,500	600	.5	4,900	4.2
FOOD STORES	164,900	163,100	157,100	1,800	1.1	7,800	5.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,200	109,600	106,100	600	.5	4,100	3.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,300	53,000	49,600	300	.6	3,700	7.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48,100	47,500	46,400	600	1.3	1,700	3.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	324,500	325,900	314,500	- 1,400	- .4	10,000	3.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	110,000	109,100	107,200	900	.8	2,800	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	334,200	332,900	321,200	1,300	.4	13,000	4.0
BANKING	73,100	72,900	70,700	200	.3	2,400	3.4
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,300	60,400	57,200	- 100	- .2	3,100	5.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	54,100	53,900	50,500	200	.4	3,600	7.1
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,800	33,800	30,900	0	.0	2,900	9.4
REAL ESTATE	87,500	86,800	88,400	700	.8	- 900	- 1.0
SERVICES	1,182,100	1,180,000	1,127,900	2,100	.2	54,200	4.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113,300	112,900	108,900	400	.4	4,400	4.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	57,900	57,400	55,700	500	.9	2,200	3.9
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,300	231,000	222,800	1,300	.6	9,500	4.3
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	44,800	44,900	42,900	- 100	- .2	1,900	4.4
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,300	18,200	18,500	100	.5	- 200	- 1.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

STATEWIDE	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	8,000	7,900	7,300	100	1.3	700	9.6
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	67,700	69,200	67,800	- 1,500	- 2.2	- 100	- .1
HEALTH SERVICES	318,000	316,700	299,100	1,300	.4	18,900	6.3
LEGAL SERVICES	43,700	43,700	41,500	0	.0	2,200	5.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	44,100	44,400	39,800	- 300	- .7	4,300	10.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,200	58,400	57,300	- 200	- .3	900	1.6
GOVERNMENT	640,000	645,900	626,600	- 5,900	- .9	13,400	2.1
FEDERAL	104,500	104,400	103,400	100	.1	1,100	1.1
STATE AND LOCAL	535,500	541,500	523,200	- 6,000	- 1.1	12,300	2.4
STATE	144,100	141,000	137,400	3,100	2.2	6,700	4.9
LOCAL	391,400	400,500	385,800	- 9,100	- 2.3	5,600	1.5

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by two percent or more between August of 1985 and 1986 in twenty-five states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage job growth took place in the smaller states of Arizona (5.8 percent) and Nevada, Tennessee, and Virginia (all 3.7 percent). The largest gains in number of jobs took place in California (225,000), Florida and Ohio (140,000 each), and New York (110,000). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year employment declines, five had decreases in excess of two percent--Alaska, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in services and finance, insurance, and real estate. About four-fifths of the states also reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, 32 states experienced reductions in manufacturing which were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for 32 states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines in mining jobs totaling 95,000, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,613,000	5,652,000	5,341,000	272,000	5.1
Employment	5,277,000	5,283,000	5,025,000	252,000	5.0
Unemployment	336,000	369,000	316,000	20,000	6.3
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.5	5.9	0.1	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

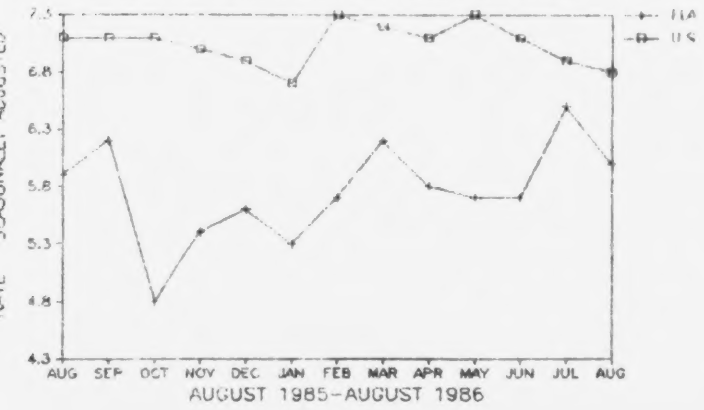
LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,698,200	5,720,500	5,423,200	275,000	5.1
Employment	5,360,900	5,328,500	5,106,900	254,000	5.0
Unemployment	337,300	392,000	316,300	21,000	6.6
Unemployment Rate	5.9	6.9	5.8	0.1	---

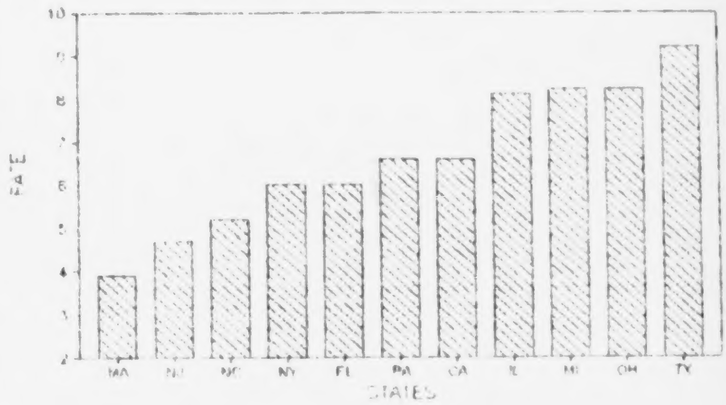
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STEADY COMPARED TO YEAR-AGO: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August was 6.0 percent, basically unchanged from the year-ago and month-ago rates. The twelve month average for Florida was 5.7 percent. The range of unemployment rates for Florida over the last year were from a high of 6.5 percent in July 1986 to a low of 4.8 percent in October 1985. July 1985 was also a high unemployment rate month for Florida and may be related to summer seasonal adjustment problems. The civilian labor force consisting of both those employed and unemployed was 5,613,000 and the number of jobless Floridians was 336,000 in August. The civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over was 9,181,000 resulting in a labor force participation rate of 61.1 percent in August.

The national civilian unemployment rate seasonally adjusted was 6.8 percent in August down from 7.1 percent a year ago. The U.S. labor force participation rate was 60.9 of the working-age population and was an all-time high. The national unemployment rate has declined since earlier in the summer. Since May 1986, the national number of unemployed persons has dropped by half a million and the jobless rate has declined by half a percentage point. The national jobless rates for adult men and women and teenagers have declined since May 1986. The rate for teenagers although down was still very high at 17.7 percent in August. National jobless rates for blacks and Hispanics have not shown any improvement over the summer months. The spread between the Florida and national unemployment rates widened in August to 0.8 percentage points. Florida's unemployment rate has been consistently lower than the national rate since 1980.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FLORIDA VS NATION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES — 11 LARGEST STATES
AUGUST 1986, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The August seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.0 percent was ranked as the fourth lowest rate (tied with New York) compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. States with unemployment rates below that of Florida included Massachusetts (3.9 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (5.2 percent). The highest unemployment rate in August was in the State of Texas (9.2 percent) responding to problems in the oil and gas extraction industry.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted

Eleven Largest States, August 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.9	California	6.6
New Jersey	4.7	Illinois	8.1
North Carolina	5.2	Michigan	8.2
New York	6.0	Ohio	8.2
Florida	6.0	Texas	9.2
Pennsylvania	6.6		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE AND INDUSTRY, 1985:

The average annual pay of U.S. workers covered by state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs was $19,186 in 1985, a 4.5 percent increase over 1984, according to preliminary data released by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Annual pay data are compiled from state reports submitted by employers under unemployment insurance programs nationally for over 96 million full- and part-time workers. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls for employers covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees. The attached tables contain data for the nation, each of the 50 states, and the District of Columbia.

STATES: Alaska had the highest average annual pay of any state at $28,699. The District of Columbia came next with an average annual pay level at $26,160, followed by Michigan ($21,969), New York (21,901), and Connecticut ($21,226). South Dakota had the lowest average annual pay level at $13,987, with Mississippi ($14,951) and Maine (15,428) having the next lowest.

The highest percentage increase in average annual pay was experienced in the Northeast in 1985. Massachusetts led the nation with an average annual pay increase over 1984 of 6.6 percent, followed by New Hampshire at 6.4 percent, and Connecticut and New Jersey with 6.1 percent. Although Alaska had the highest average annual pay level, the state experienced a decrease in average pay, down 0.4 percent from the average annual pay level reported in 1984. The overall decline for Alaska was primarily caused by small to moderate decreases in average pay recorded in most industry sectors except mining, wholesale trade, and finance, insurance, and real estate.

Florida's average annual pay for 1985 was $16,958 up from $16,184 in 1984. Despite this increase Florida's pay level was below that of the U.S. average -- $19,186 in 1985. Compared to 49 states (Maryland data not available) and the District of Columbia, Florida's 1985 average annual pay level was the fifteenth lowest. In terms of percent change in average annual pay for 1984-1985 Florida's ranking improved. The pay levels increased by 4.8 percent in Florida which was faster than the U.S. average of 4.5 percent. Florida had the twelfth highest rate of increase in average annual pay.

INDUSTRIES: Combining all the states in the nation, average annual pay varied widely by industry. Workers in the mining industry, which includes oil and gas extraction, earned the highest pay at $31,326. On the other end of the scale, retail trade workers--many of whom work part time--earned the lowest average annual pay at $10,732.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry led all private sector industries with an increase of 7.7 percent in average annual pay between 1984 and 1985. The manufacturing industries had the second largest annual increase of 5.7 percent. Construction showed the slowest pay growth at 2.9 percent.

Florida's highest paying industry was also the mining sector ($25,246) followed by the transportation, communications, and public utilities sector ($24,254) in 1985. The lowest paying industry in Florida also followed the national trend and was retail trade ($10,809) in 1985. Florida's fastest growing industry in terms of average annual pay by far was finance, insurance, and real estate (7.4 percent). Mining experienced the slowest Florida growth rate (2.4 percent) in average annual pay for 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistic and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE FOR 1984 AND 1985 AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/ RANKED BY 1985 AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/	
Alaska	$28,806	$28,699	-0.4
District of Columbia	25,121	26,160	4.1
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1
California	19,898	20,950	5.3
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5
Massachusetts	18,414	19,627	6.6
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1
Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4
UNITED STATES 5/	**18,353**	**19,186**	**4.5**
Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5
Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4
Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0
Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2
Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5
Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3
Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0
West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/	
Georgia	$16,954	$17,912	5.7
Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	3.3
Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
Hawaii	16,701	17,329	3.8
New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4
Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1
New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7
FLORIDA	**16,184**	**16,958**	**4.8**
Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4
Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2
Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0
South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2
Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Arkansas	14,973	15,553	3.9
Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.

5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.

6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE FOR 1984 AND 1985 AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/ RANKED BY 1985 PERCENT CHANGE

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/	State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 3/
	1984	1985 2/			1984	1985 2/	
Massachusetts	$18,414	$19,627	6.6	Arkansas	$14,973	$15,553	3.9
New Hampshire	16,164	17,205	6.4	Kansas	16,675	17,331	3.9
Connecticut	20,010	21,226	6.1	Maine	14,850	15,428	3.9
New Jersey	19,871	21,077	6.1	Hawaii	16,701	17,329	3.8
Georgia	16,954	17,912	5.7	Indiana	17,832	18,501	3.8
New York	20,752	21,901	5.5	Mississippi	14,399	14,951	3.8
California	19,898	20,950	5.3	Delaware	18,505	19,150	3.5
North Carolina	15,428	16,226	5.2	Idaho	15,793	16,353	3.5
Alabama	16,203	17,023	5.1	Nevada	17,565	18,179	3.5
Michigan 4/	20,931	21,969	5.0	New Mexico	16,426	16,989	3.4
Vermont	15,264	16,023	5.0	Ohio	18,786	19,433	3.4
FLORIDA	**16,184**	**16,958**	**4.8**	South Dakota	13,530	13,987	3.4
Tennessee	16,217	16,987	4.7	Wyoming	18,318	18,950	3.4
Virginia	17,271	18,089	4.7	Oklahoma	17,612	18,196	3.3
				Wisconsin	17,026	17,594	5.3
UNITED STATES 5/	**18,353**	**19,186**	**4.5**				
				Washington	18,382	18,949	3.1
Illinois	19,722	20,601	4.5	West Virginia	17,479	18,019	3.1
Rhode Island	16,150	16,864	4.4	Nebraska	15,162	15,616	3.0
Minnesota	18,043	18,818	4.3	Iowa	15,668	16,097	2.7
Missouri	17,600	18,338	4.2	Oregon	17,392	17,837	2.6
South Carolina	15,305	15,944	4.2				
				Louisiana	17,768	18,216	2.5
Colorado	18,797	19,569	4.1	Montana	15,560	15,932	2.4
District of Columbia ...	25,121	26,160	4.1	Utah	17,174	17,577	2.3
Arizona	17,349	18,037	4.0	Kentucky	16,627	16,941	1.9
Pennsylvania	17,931	18,649	4.0	North Dakota	15,289	15,588	2.0
Texas	18,860	19,616	4.0				
				Alaska	28,806	28,699	-0.4
				Maryland	(6)	(6)	(6)

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

4/ Based on estimated data for the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1985.

5/ Includes data for Maryland not shown separately.

6/ Comparable data for Maryland for 1984 and 1985 are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY FOR 1984 AND 1985
AND PERCENT CHANGE FOR ALL COVERED WORKERS1/ BY INDUSTRY
UNITED STATES AND FLORIDA

State and Industry	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1984-85 5/
	1984	1985 4/	
UNITED STATES			
Private 2/			
Total	18,178	18,976	4.4
Mining	30,157	31,326	3.9
Construction	20,746	21,351	2.9
Manufacturing	22,575	23,859	5.7
Transportation, Commuications, and Public Utilities	24,696	25,664	3.9
Wholesale Trade	22,736	23,767	4.5
Retail Trade	10,408	10,732	3.1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	20,720	22,306	7.7
Services	16,068	16,840	4.8
Government 3/	19,232	20,250	5.3
FLORIDA			
Private 2/			
Total	15,828	16,567	4.7
Mining	24,665	25,246	2.4
Construction	16,870	17,622	4.5
Manufacturing	19,437	20,520	5.6
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	22,956	24,254	5.7
Wholesale Trade	21,252	22,100	4.0
Retail Trade	10,429	10,809	3.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	18,368	19,730	7.4
Services	15,425	16,135	4.6
Government	18,205	19,210	5.5

1/ Includes workers covered by unemployment insurance (UI) and unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) programs.

2/ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

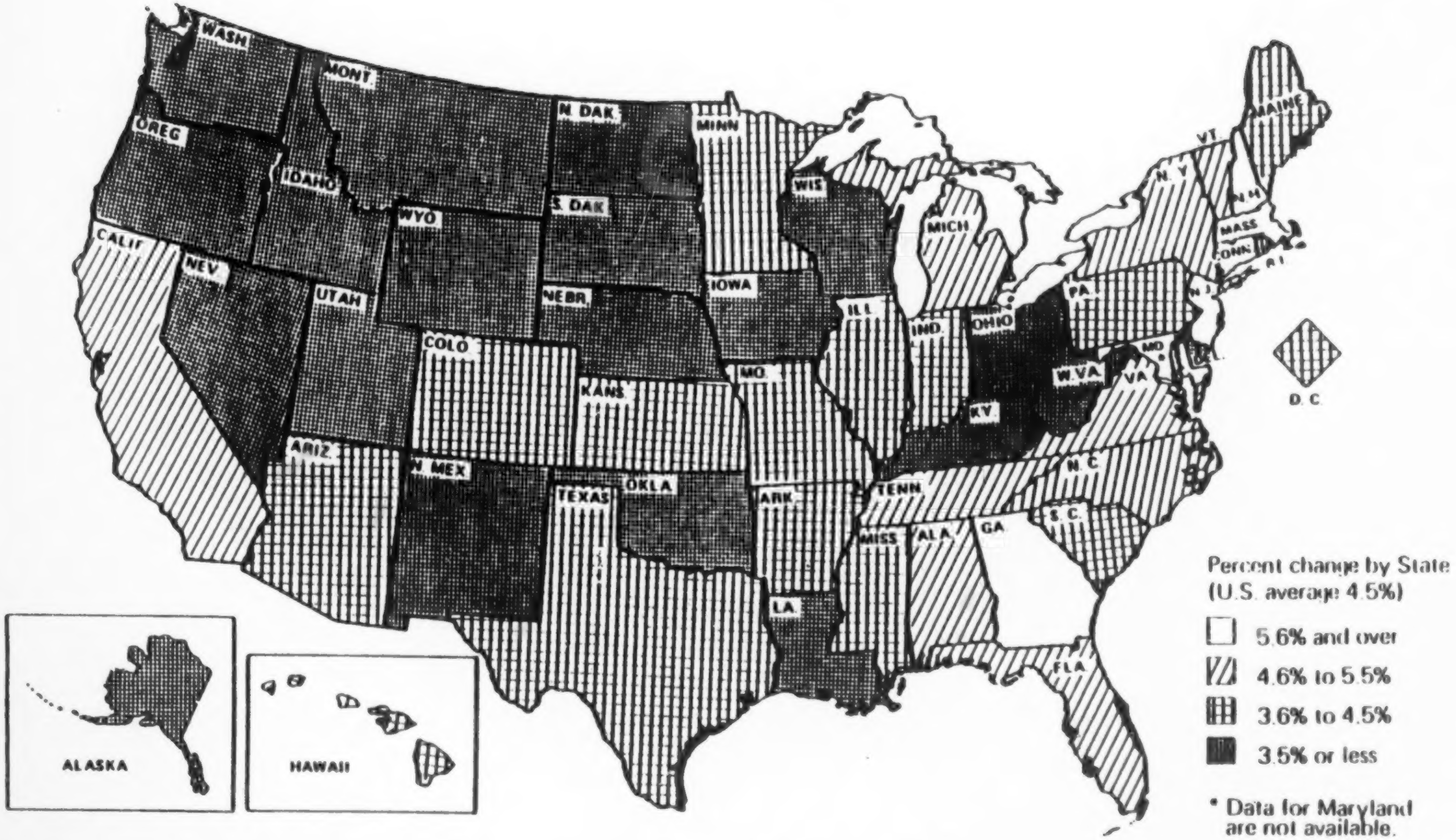
3/ Includes data for Maryland not shown seperately in previous tables.

4/ Data are Preliminary.

5/ Percent changes are computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1984 to 1985 by State


WASH
MONT
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MICH
N.Y.
VT
MAINE
N.H.
MASS
CONN
R.I.
CALIF
NEV
UTAH
NEBR
IOWA
ILL
IND
OHIO
PA
N.J.
COLO
KANS
MO
W.VA
VA
MD
D.C.
KY
ARIZ
N. MEX
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
TENN
N.C.
S.C.
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
Percent change by State
(U.S. average 4.5%)
5.6% and over
4.6% to 5.5%
3.6% to 4.5%
3.5% or less
* Data for Maryland are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

TECHNICAL NOTES: These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which state employment security agencies prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require employers to pay quarterly taxes based on employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Data for 1985 are preliminary and subject to revision. Average annual pay for Maryland private workers and government workers could not be published separately because the data for state government in Maryland were not comparable from 1984 to 1985.

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state unemployment insurance laws and for federal civilian workers, when covered by the unemployment compensation for federal employees (UCFE) program, are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the state employment security agencies by employers. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of unemployment insurance and UCFE payroll data submitted by states to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Unemployment insurance and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 1985, unemployment insurance and UCFE programs covered workers in 96.3 million jobs, 90 percent of total civilian employment. Covered workers received $1.848 trillion in pay representing 94.3 percent of the wage and salary component of national income and 46.3 percent of the gross national product.

Major exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage during 1985 included most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, most domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Other exclusions included most self-employed individuals and all unpaid family members.

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly number of these employees. Included in the annual payroll data are bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, as of 1985, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers earning wages during the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacation and part-time workers are also included. Percentage changes in average annual pay were computed using revised 1984 data as a base.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer.

Data are presented for the private sector and separately for government. Average wages for employment in the private sector are presented by industry division as defined by the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and as amended by the 1977 supplement. Government data include federal, state, local, and international units.

A few covered reporting units provided insufficient information on their nature of business to be given a specific SIC classification and therefore could not be classified by industry division. The wages for these employers are not shown separately but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
AUGUST 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	29,457	32,932	35,057	-10.55	-15.97
Interstate Initial Claims	3,709	4,161	3,722	-10.86	- 0.35
Intrastate Initial Claims	25,748	28,771	31,335	-10.51	-17.83
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,703	8,298	8,767	- 7.17	-12.14
Trade	4,331	4,642	5,116	- 6.70	-15.34
Construction	4,942	5,313	4,976	- 6.98	- 0.68
Manufacturing	4,169	5,645	7,184	-26.15	-41.97
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,809	3,120	3,369	- 9.97	-16.62
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	948	947	991	0.11	- 4.34
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	728	745	716	- 2.28	1.68
Information Not Available	118	61	216	93.44	-45.37
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	233,695	271,650	246,298	-13.97	- 5.12
Interstate Weeks Claimed	34,484	34,716	32,480	- 0.67	6.17
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	199,211	236,934	213,818	-15.92	- 6.83
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	188,120	203,780	221,118	- 7.68	-14.92
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,480,089	1,484,769	1,402,597	- 0.32	5.53
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,184,839	8,877,419	8,324,009	3.46	10.34
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	206,648	206,438	184,623	0.1	11.9
New Applications (month)	43,833	51,754	44,632	-15.3	- 1.8
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	113,237	65,884	111,412*	71.9	1.6
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,732	39,566	34,203	- 7.2	7.4
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	35,856	33,969	28,665	5.6	25.1
Placement Transactions (month)	20,563	21,312	18,899	- 3.5	8.8
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	36,919	19,438	33,640*	89.9	9.7
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	33,596	18,143	31,947*	85.2	5.2
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	41,566	21,067	37,122*	97.3	12.0
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	4,966	2,556	4,238*	94.3	17.2

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985	AUGUST 1986	* JULY 1986	AUGUST 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	371.82	376.64	400.26	42.3	42.8	47.2	8.79	8.80	8.48
PHOSPHATE ROCK	388.85	387.86	423.69	37.9	38.1	42.2	10.26	10.18	10.04
MANUFACTURING	330.06	328.05	326.04	40.9	40.6	41.8	8.07	8.08	7.80
DURABLE GOODS	341.88	337.40	340.26	42.0	41.5	43.4	8.14	8.13	7.84
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	310.17	312.26	273.88	42.2	42.6	40.1	7.35	7.33	6.83
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	252.05	238.01	263.95	40.2	37.6	42.3	6.27	6.33	6.24
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	405.59	403.88	426.32	46.3	46.8	49.4	8.76	8.63	8.63
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	443.44	433.50	369.41	44.3	44.1	41.6	10.01	9.83	8.88
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	305.37	314.00	346.26	41.1	41.7	48.7	7.43	7.53	7.11
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	376.71	359.98	339.89	43.4	42.4	41.5	8.68	8.49	8.19
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.14	324.18	367.57	41.1	39.2	44.5	8.13	8.27	8.26
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	405.88	398.14	346.46	41.8	42.4	37.7	9.71	9.39	9.19
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	308.03	317.14	303.81	39.9	40.4	40.4	7.72	7.85	7.52
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	243.19	234.87	242.91	41.5	37.4	43.3	5.86	6.28	5.61
NONDURABLE GOODS	313.61	316.40	309.23	39.3	39.5	39.9	7.98	8.01	7.75
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	269.95	282.18	292.11	38.4	39.8	41.2	7.03	7.09	7.09
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	274.73	297.04	319.95	41.5	44.6	45.0	6.62	6.66	7.11
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	270.02	250.11	244.88	38.3	36.3	37.5	7.05	6.89	6.53
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	194.16	188.34	191.62	37.7	36.5	38.4	5.15	5.16	4.99
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	548.21	569.24	534.29	47.3	48.2	46.5	11.59	11.81	11.49
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	332.88	330.12	326.51	36.5	36.0	36.4	9.12	9.17	8.97
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	458.96	453.26	420.09	42.3	42.4	41.8	10.85	10.69	10.05
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	268.38	269.38	243.76	41.1	41.7	39.7	6.53	6.46	6.14
COMMUNICATION	484.76	475.57	501.02	40.6	40.2	40.8	11.94	11.83	12.28
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	502.98	500.02	499.05	43.1	42.7	43.7	11.67	11.71	11.42
BANKING	234.78	234.08	223.44	38.3	38.0	38.0	6.13	6.16	5.88

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

12/22/86 S1765-3

FLORIDA Employment Trends

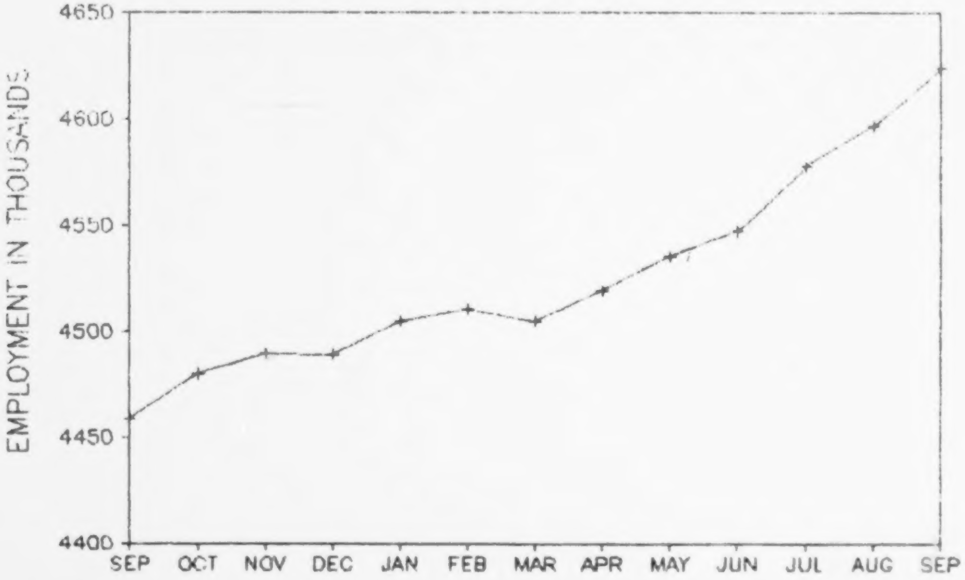
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural employment picked up its growth pace to 3.7 percent in September which was equivalent to 165,600 new jobs.
- The trade industry pulled out ahead to be the fastest growing industry (4.9 percent) and the industry gaining the highest number of new jobs (59,800) over the year. This was significant given that trade was also Florida's largest industry.
- Compared to the other states, Florida had the second highest number of new jobs behind only California in September.
- Florida's unemployment rate at 6.1 percent was stable over the month and year, and remained the fourth lowest compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states.
- The 1985 Average Annual Pay for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Florida is included in this issue.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEPTEMBER 1985-SEPTEMBER 1986, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



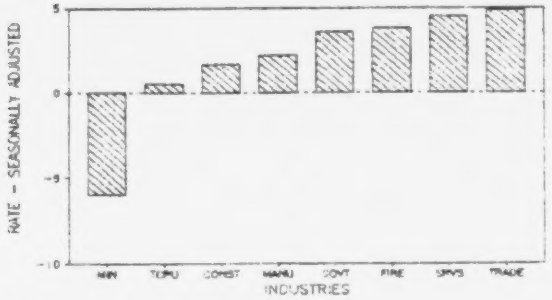
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: November 1986 **Letter No. 445**

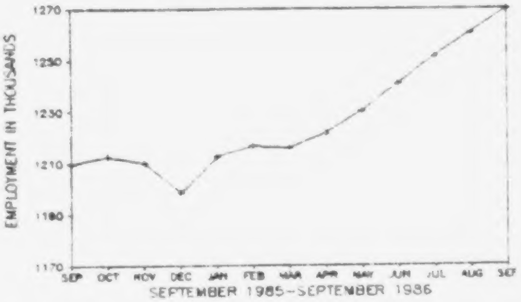
NONFARM EMPLOYMENT EXHIBITED STRONGER GROWTH: In September nonagricultural jobs seasonally adjusted grew at a faster pace of 3.7 percent over the year compared to the 3.2 percent pace experienced in the previous months. Total nonagricultural employment reached a level of 4,623,900 showing a gain of 165,600 compared to September a year ago. The graph to the right of the page exhibits the growth rates of Florida's industries over the year. The trade industry took over the lead with the fastest growth pace followed by the usual services and finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Those industries which grew at a slower pace than the statewide average (3.7 percent) were manufacturing; construction; transportation, communications, and public utilities; and mining. Mining continued to be the only industry experiencing an annual loss of employment in September.

FASTEST GROWTH AND HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS: As previously mentioned, a new industry entered this category in September. Florida's largest industry was also the fastest growing sector gaining the highest number of new jobs. Trade employment grew by 4.9 percent or 59,800 new jobs over the year to reach a level of 1,269,700. Trade grew 1.2 percentage points faster than the statewide average of 3.7 percent. Part of this additional growth in jobs was due to the increase in part-time and temporary employment in food stores and eating and drinking places employment.

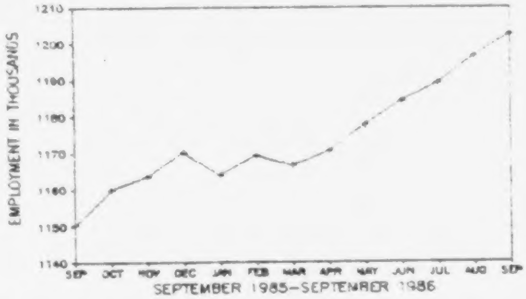
STRONG, STEADY GROWTH: The services sector being the second largest industry grew by 4.5 percent or 51,900 jobs over the year to reach a level of 1,202,300 in September. Most of the growth in this industry can be attributed to the health and business services sectors. Finance, insurance, and real estate showed a slight employment loss over the month but still exhibited healthy growth over the year, gaining 12,100 new jobs at a 3.8 percent growth rate. This employment increase was mainly felt in the insurance carriers and credit agencies (other than banks) sectors.


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
SEPTEMBER 1986/1985

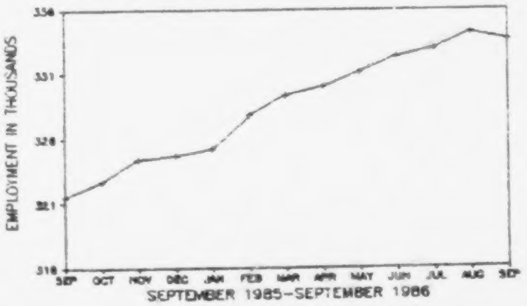
Source: See below.


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: See below.

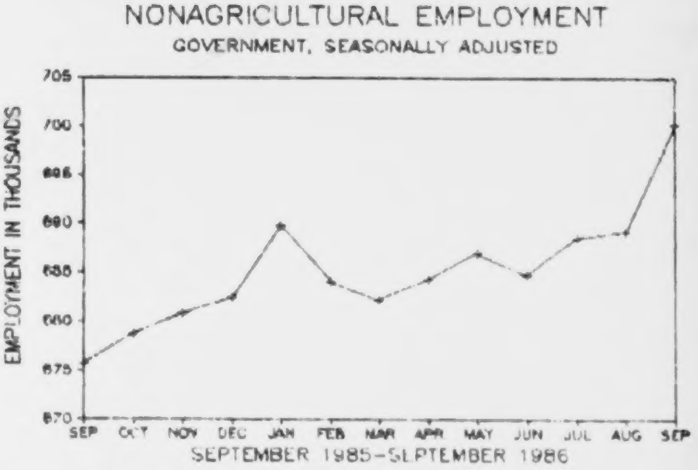

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: See below.


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

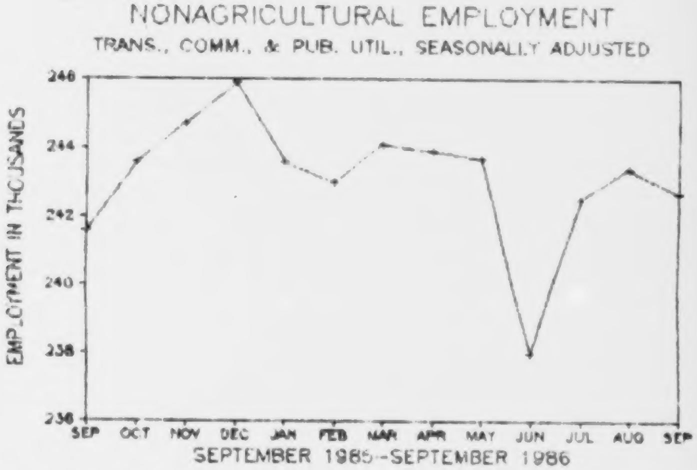
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

HIGHER THAN NORMAL SEASONAL GROWTH: The government sector grew faster than usual in September. Government gained 24,500 new jobs at a 3.6 percent rate of growth over the year to reach a level of 700,200. The growth was attributed to additional school system personnel hired to meet the needs of Florida's growing population. Since these data are seasonally adjusted but still showed a strong employment gain for September it reflected a higher than normal job increase in school personnel.

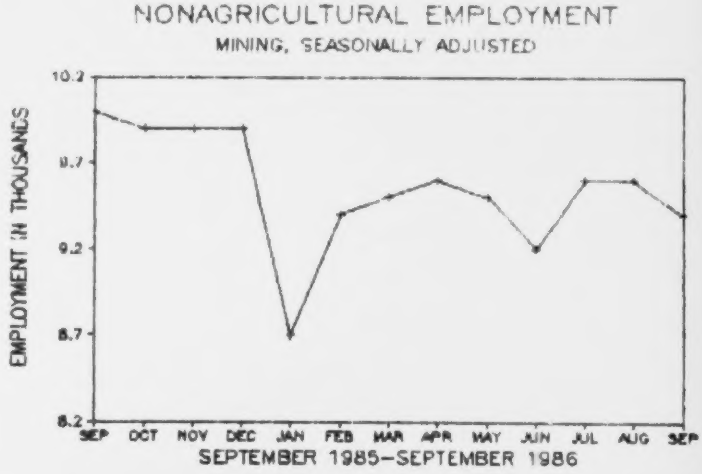


Source: See below.

RELATIVELY FLAT GROWTH: The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry has experienced flat growth during most of 1986. Strike activity caused a sharp employment drop in June 1986. The September employment level was 242,700 which was only 0.5 percent higher than one year ago. This sector has responded to deregulation, merger activity, and plant relocations in addition to technological changes which have not enhanced employment growth. The mining industry has been relatively flat since February of this year. In September there was a loss of 600 jobs or 0.6 percent to reach a level of 9,400 over the year. January 1986 showed a sharp drop in employment levels due to a partial and temporary plant shutdown. Mining's woes have been highly publicized and are related to a global oversupply of phosphate rock and the fertilizer in which it is used. Florida's mines are more costly to operate whereas foreign competitors are enjoying increased economies of scale and improved efficiency.



Source: See below.

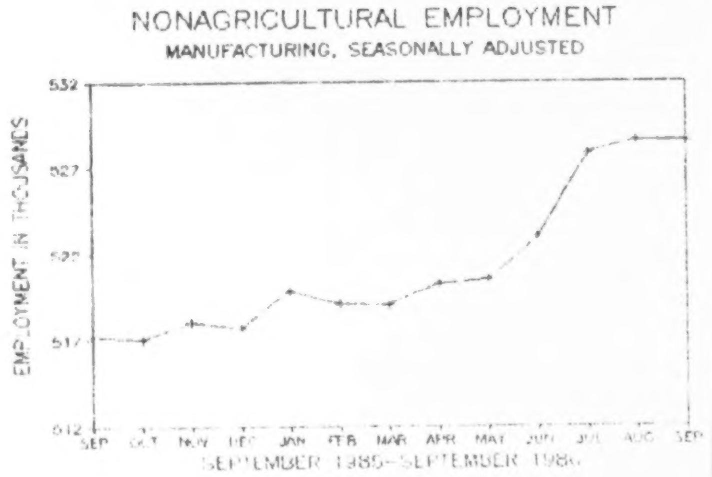


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing employment has been flat during the last two months but gained by 2.2 percent or 11,300 jobs over the year. Most sectors in nondurable goods have experienced employment losses except for printing and publishing. Most of the job gains have been in electronic and transportation equipment. Construction employment experienced a healthy monthly gain of 2,100 jobs but was still relatively slow over the year. The annual gain was 1.7 percent or 5,500 new jobs. The September level of construction employment at 337,500 was about 4,500 less than the peak employment level reached in February.

FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Nonagricultural employment increased by two percent or more between September of 1985 and 1986 in twenty-one states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage job growth took place in Arizona (5.4 percent), Tennessee (4.0 percent), Nevada (3.8 percent), and Florida (3.7 percent). The largest gains in number of jobs took place in California (220,000), Florida (165,000), New York (145,000), and Ohio (130,000). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year employment declines, five had decreases in excess of two percent--Alaska, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year job gains in services and finance, insurance, and real estate; about four-fifths of the states reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, thirty-one states experienced reductions in manufacturing, which were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for thirty-three states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines in mining jobs totaling 100,000, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.



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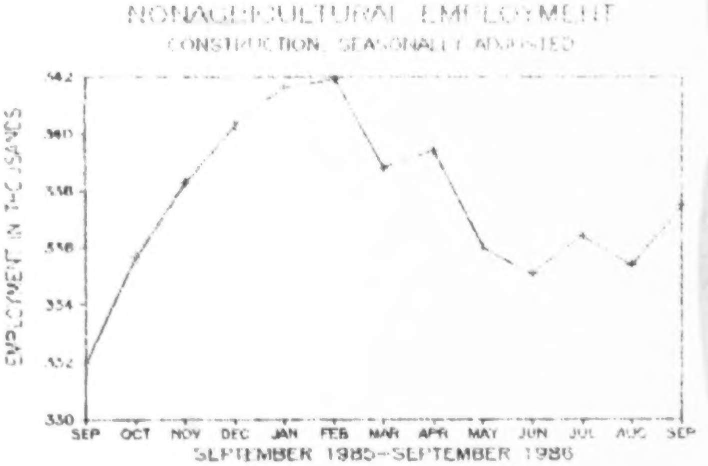

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

TABLE 2
STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	September Preliminary 1986	August Final 1986	September Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4623.9	4597.0	4458.3	26.9	0.6	165.6	3.7
MINING (1)	9.4	9.6	10.0	-0.2	-2.1	-0.6	-6.0
CONSTRUCTION	337.5	335.4	332.0	2.1	0.6	5.5	1.7
MANUFACTURING	528.5	528.5	517.2	0.0	0.0	11.3	2.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	321.7	320.2	309.9	1.5	0.5	11.8	3.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.8	207.0	207.5	-0.2	*	-0.7	-0.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	242.7	243.4	241.6	-0.7	-0.3	1.1	0.5
TRADE	1269.7	1260.6	1209.9	9.1	0.7	59.8	4.9
WHOLESALE (1)	256.8	256.1	248.4	0.7	0.3	8.4	3.4
RETAIL	1009.7	1001.1	958.4	8.6	0.9	51.3	5.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	337.8	333.4	321.4	4.4	1.3	16.4	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	333.6	334.2	321.5	-0.6	-0.2	12.1	3.8
SERVICES	1202.3	1196.2	1150.4	6.1	0.5	51.9	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.8	117.5	115.6	0.3	0.3	2.2	1.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	319.3	317.6	300.5	1.7	0.5	18.8	6.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3923.7	3907.9	3782.6	15.8	0.4	141.1	3.7
GOVERNMENT	700.2	689.1	675.7	11.1	1.6	24.5	3.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985				1986									Over-the-Year Change	
	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4458.3	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4623.9	3.7	165.6
MINING (1)	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.4	-6.0	-0.6
CONSTRUCTION	332.0	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.0	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.5	1.7	5.5
MANUFACTURING	517.2	517.0	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	528.5	528.5	2.2	11.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.9	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.4	320.2	321.7	3.8	11.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.5	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.8	-0.3	-0.7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	241.6	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	243.4	242.7	0.5	1.1
TRADE	1209.9	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1251.2	1260.6	1269.7	4.9	59.8
WHOLESALE (1)	248.4	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.8	3.4	8.4
RETAIL	958.4	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1009.7	5.4	51.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	321.4	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.8	5.1	16.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	321.5	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.6	3.8	12.1
SERVICES	1150.4	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.3	4.5	51.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.6	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	117.8	1.9	2.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	300.5	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.3	6.3	18.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	3782.6	3801.4	3808.8	3907.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3923.7	3.7	141.1
GOVERNMENT	675.7	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.2	3.6	24.5

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor,Employment and Training,
Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1986	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,578,100	4,508,500	4,414,800	69,600	1.5	163,300	3.7
MINING	9,400	9,600	10,000	- 200	- 2.1	- 600	- 6.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,000	8,200	8,700	- 200	- 2.4	- 700	- 8.0
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,000	4,300	4,800	- 300	- 7.0	- 800	-16.7
CONSTRUCTION	340,500	340,600	335,100	- 100	.0	5,400	1.6
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,400	95,100	95,200	300	.3	200	.2
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,800	49,500	47,700	300	.6	2,100	4.4
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	195,300	196,000	192,200	- 700	- .4	3,100	1.6
MANUFACTURING	525,300	522,800	514,000	2,500	.5	11,300	2.2
DURABLE GOODS	321,700	320,200	309,900	1,500	.5	11,800	3.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	28,200	27,100	- 100	- .4	1,000	3.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	13,900	14,000	13,200	- 100	- .7	700	5.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,700	24,500	24,300	200	.8	400	1.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	.0	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,600	36,700	36,100	- 100	- .3	500	1.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,100	45,000	45,300	100	.2	- 200	- .4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,900	81,600	78,000	300	.4	3,900	5.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60,900	59,800	57,200	1,100	1.8	3,700	6.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,800	15,700	14,700	100	.6	1,100	7.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,200	9,200	8,800	0	.0	400	4.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	203,600	202,600	204,100	1,000	.5	- 500	- .2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,000	46,000	45,800	1,000	2.2	1,200	2.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 10/18/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1986	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,500	9,000	10,000	500	5.6	- 500	- 5.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,800	1,800	1,900	0	.0	- 100	- 5.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	.0	- 200	- 8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,200	31,200	32,500	0	.0	- 1,300	- 4.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,900	15,100	15,200	- 200	- 1.3	- 300	- 2.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	60,400	60,200	58,400	200	.3	2,000	3.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,400	24,300	25,800	100	.4	- 1,400	- 5.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	.0	300	15.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,300	17,200	17,400	100	.6	- 100	- .6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,200	2,400	2,800	- 200	- 8.3	- 600	-21.4
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	242,700	243,400	241,600	- 700	- .3	1,100	.5
TRANSPORTATION	137,600	138,200	134,700	- 600	- .4	2,900	2.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	8,200	7,900	0	.0	300	3.8
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,400	8,400	7,800	0	.0	600	7.7
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	47,600	47,600	46,200	0	.0	1,400	3.0
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,600	15,200	14,700	- 600	- 3.9	- 100	- .7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,700	43,600	42,800	100	.2	900	2.1
COMMUNICATION	69,400	69,500	72,000	- 100	- .1	- 2,600	- 3.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	35,700	35,700	34,900	0	.0	800	2.3
TRADE	1,246,000	1,236,000	1,187,200	10,000	.8	58,800	5.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	256,800	256,100	248,400	700	.3	8,400	3.4
DURABLE GOODS	150,900	150,600	147,500	300	.2	3,400	2.3

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 10/18/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
*

	SEPTEMBER 1986	AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	105,900	105,500	100,900	400	.4	5,000	5.0
RETAIL TRADE	989,200	979,900	938,800	9,300	.9	50,400	5.4
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,400	45,200	42,000	200	.4	3,400	8.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	125,100	122,500	118,100	2,600	2.1	7,000	5.9
FOOD STORES	167,500	164,700	156,700	2,800	1.7	10,800	6.9
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,500	110,300	106,200	200	.2	4,300	4.0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	53,400	53,400	50,000	0	.0	3,400	6.8
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	48,500	48,200	46,800	300	.6	1,700	3.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	327,300	325,200	311,500	2,100	.6	15,800	5.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	111,500	110,400	107,500	1,100	1.0	4,000	3.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	333,600	334,200	321,500	- 600	- .2	12,100	3.8
BANKING	72,600	73,100	70,300	- 500	- .7	2,300	3.3
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,500	60,500	57,100	0	.0	3,400	6.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	54,500	54,100	50,700	400	.7	3,800	7.5
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,200	34,200	31,300	0	.0	2,900	9.3
REAL ESTATE	86,300	86,900	88,400	- 600	- .7	- 2,100	- 2.4
SERVICES	1,185,200	1,182,100	1,133,800	3,100	.3	51,400	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	110,200	113,200	108,100	- 3,000	- 2.7	2,100	1.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	58,700	57,900	56,400	800	1.4	2,300	4.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	233,700	232,300	223,400	1,400	.6	10,300	4.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,500	45,500	42,500	0	.0	3,000	7.1
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	18,100	18,300	18,600	- 200	- 1.1	- 500	- 2.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 10/18/86

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	SEPTEMBER 1936	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	8,400	8,300	7,100	100	1.2	1,300	18.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	66,600	67,200	66,800	- 600	- .9	- 200	- .3
HEALTH SERVICES	319,300	317,600	300,500	1,700	.5	18,800	6.3
LEGAL SERVICES	43,500	43,700	41,000	- 200	- .5	2,500	6.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	47,500	44,200	46,000	3,300	7.5	1,500	3.3
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,200	58,300	57,400	- 100	- .2	800	1.4
GOVERNMENT	695,400	639,800	671,600	55,600	8.7	23,800	3.5
FEDERAL	104,400	104,200	103,300	200	.2	1,100	1.1
STATE AND LOCAL	591,000	535,600	568,300	55,400	10.3	22,700	4.0
STATE	149,600	144,100	138,600	5,500	3.8	11,000	7.9
LOCAL	441,400	391,500	429,700	49,900	12.7	11,700	2.7

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,540,000	5,613,000	5,320,000	220,000	4.1
Employment	5,204,000	5,277,000	4,988,000	216,000	4.3
Unemployment	336,000	336,000	332,000	4,000	1.2
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.0	6.2	-0.1	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

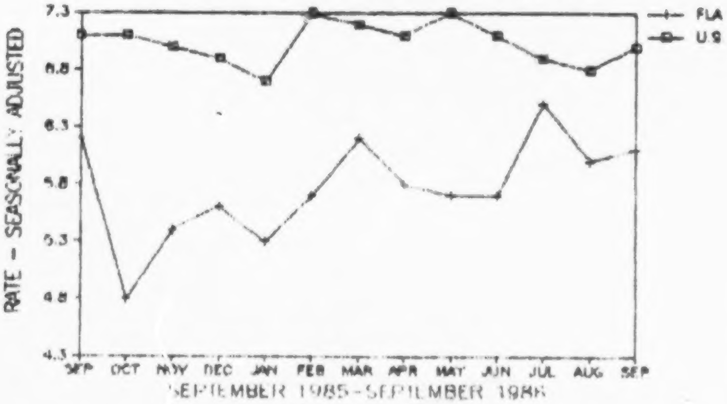
State of Florida	September 1986	August 1986	September 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,602,700	5,698,200	5,385,900	216,800	4.0
Employment	5,251,200	5,360,900	5,038,200	213,000	4.2
Unemployment	351,600	337,300	347,700	3,900	1.1
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.9	6.5	-0.2	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STEADY OVER MONTH AND YEAR: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.1 percent in September which was virtually unchanged from the month and year-ago rates. The civilian labor force consisting of those working and seeking work was 5,540,000. The total jobless was 336,000 which was up by 4,000 compared to September a year ago. The twelve month average unemployment rate for Florida remained at 5.7 percent. The range of unemployment rates for Florida over the last year were from a high of 6.5 percent in July 1986 to a low of 4.8 percent in October 1985. The civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over was 9,202,000 resulting in a labor force participation rate of 60.2 percent in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

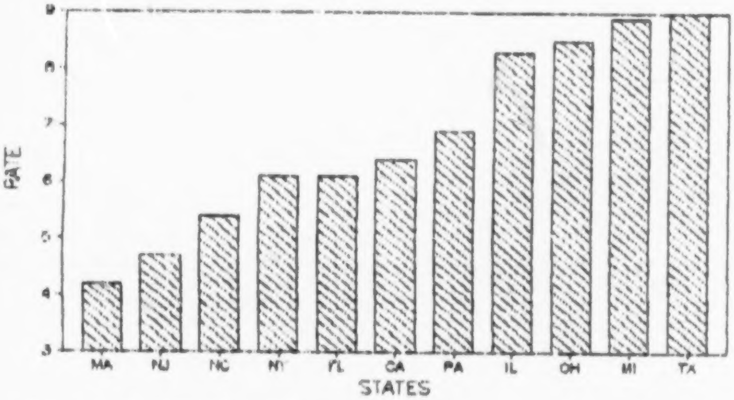
FLORIDA VS NATION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The national civilian seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in September up from 6.8 percent a month ago and down from 7.1 percent in September 1985. The increase in unemployment over the month occurred primarily among young adult men. Nationally the number of factory jobs resumed the downward trend of earlier in the year. To date, the nation has regained about 44 percent of the employment lost in manufacturing during the 1981-82 recession. The oil and gas extraction industry has lost nearly half of its jobs since the peak employment level in March 1982. Moderate growth in service-producing employment continued to occur nationally in September.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES – 11 LARGEST STATES

SEPTEMBER 1986, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The September seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.1 percent remained ranked as the fourth lowest rate (tied with New York) when compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. States with unemployment rates below that of Florida included Massachusetts (4.2 percent), New Jersey (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (5.4 percent). Texas and Michigan received the highest unemployment rates at 9.0 percent and 8.9 percent respectively.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, September 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.2	Pennsylvania	6.9
New Jersey	4.7	Illinois	8.3
North Carolina	5.4	Ohio	8.5
New York	6.1	Michigan	8.9
Florida	6.1	Texas	9.0
California	6.4		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

1983-1985
Annual Pay Levels for Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Florida

Metropolitan Statistical Area	Average Annual Pay			Rank Among Florida Areas		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
UNITED STATES	$18,181	$18,934	$19,816	-	-	-
FLORIDA	15,542	16,184	16,958	-	-	-
Bradenton	13,290	13,925	14,857	17	15	14
Daytona Beach	12,896	13,560	14,122	18	17	18
Ft. Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach	16,162	16,832	17,675	4	5	4
Ft. Myers-Cape Coral	13,757	14,293	14,843	14	13	15
Ft. Pierce	14,501	14,543	15,008	10	19	13
Ft. Walton Beach	13,388	13,690	14,185	16	16	17
Gainesville	13,908	14,765	15,567	13	10	10
Jacksonville	16,090	16,855	17,513	5	4	5
Lakeland-Winter Haven	14,598	15,350	15,789	9	9	9
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay	17,194	18,126	18,898	2	1	1
Miami-Hialeah	17,409	17,869	18,877	1	2	2
Naples	12,340	12,952	13,750	20	20	20
Ocala	12,844	13,506	14,404	19	18	19
Orlando	15,585	16,389	17,286	6	6	6
Panama City	13,434	14,026	14,284	15	14	16
Pensacola	15,366	15,795	16,221	7	7	8
Sarasota	14,056	14,707	15,341	12	12	11
Tallahassee	14,179	14,739	15,297	11	11	12
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater	15,005	15,678	16,410	8	8	7
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach	16,510	17,259	18,363	3	3	3

See Technical Note.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Covered Employment and Wages Report (ES-202).

TECHNICAL NOTES: These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program (ES-202) in which state employment security agencies prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by unemployment insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance programs that require employers to pay quarterly taxes based on employment and wages of workers covered by unemployment insurance. Data for 1985 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Major exclusions from unemployment insurance coverage during 1985 included most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, most domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations. Other exclusions included most self-employed individuals and all unpaid family members.

Average annual pay was computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by the average monthly number of these employees. Included in the annual payroll data are bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, as of 1985, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers earning wages during the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacation and part-time workers are also included. Percentage changes in average annual pay were computed using revised 1984 data as a base.

Average annual pay is affected by the ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations. When comparing average annual pay levels between areas, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer.

A MSA is defined as an area which either has a city of at least 50,000 in population within its corporate limits, or contains a U.S. Bureau of the Census defined "urbanized area" of at least 50,000 in population and has a total MSA population of at least 100,000.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
SEPTEMBER 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	33,045	29,343	37,601	12.62	-12.12
Interstate Initial Claims	3,966	3,711	7,269	6.87	-45.44
Intrastate Initial Claims	29,079	25,632	30,332	13.45	- 4.13
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	9,064	7,622	8,600	18.92	5.40
Trade	4,652	4,338	5,204	7.24	-10.61
Construction	4,955	4,928	4,881	0.55	1.52
Manufacturing	5,558	4,150	5,650	33.93	- 1.63
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,887	2,774	4,115	4.07	-29.84
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	972	953	930	1.99	4.52
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	762	731	701	4.24	8.70
Information Not Available	229	136	251	68.38	- 8.76
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	258,771	233,970	256,751	10.60	0.79
Interstate Weeks Claimed	35,848	34,554	31,821	3.74	12.66
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	222,923	199,416	224,930	11.79	- 0.89
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	181,313	188,517	217,303	- 3.82	-16.56
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,461,139	1,477,449	1,433,899	- 1.10	1.90
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,275,979	9,202,489	8,463,619	0.80	9.60
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	207,962	206,648	180,353	0.6	15.3
New Applications (month)	45,002	43,833	43,558	4.9	5.6
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	161,606	113,237	155,186*	42.7	4.1
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	40,970	36,732	28,167	11.5	45.5
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	37,237	35,856	25,353	3.9	46.9
Placement Transactions (month)	21,648	20,563	18,810	5.3	15.1
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	54,867	36,919	49,551*	48.6	10.7
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	50,285	33,596	46,536*	49.7	8.1
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	63,104	41,566	55,810*	51.8	13.1
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	7,345	4,966	6,697*	47.9	9.7

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

PGM=CES598

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPTEMBER 1986	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1986	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985	SEPTEMBER 1986	* AUGUST 1986	SEPTEMBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	396.49	372.70	399.12	44.3	42.4	46.9	8.95	8.79	8.51
PHOSPHATE ROCK	405.90	390.79	421.26	39.6	38.2	42.0	10.25	10.23	10.03
MANUFACTURING	330.07	327.64	331.43	40.8	40.7	41.9	8.09	8.05	7.91
DURABLE GOODS	340.67	340.23	345.97	41.8	41.9	43.3	8.15	8.12	7.99
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	304.14	304.79	276.90	41.1	41.3	39.0	7.40	7.38	7.10
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	257.58	254.12	262.71	40.5	40.4	41.9	6.36	6.29	6.27
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	415.16	409.20	446.86	46.7	46.5	51.6	8.89	8.80	8.66
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	429.28	428.79	386.38	42.8	43.4	42.6	10.03	9.88	9.07
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	310.01	306.12	340.56	41.5	1.2	47.3	7.47	7.43	7.20
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	371.09	363.80	350.68	42.9	42.6	42.2	8.65	8.54	8.31
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	344.01	332.11	365.33	41.8	40.9	43.7	8.23	8.12	8.36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	379.60	409.21	362.29	40.0	42.1	38.5	9.49	9.72	9.41
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	310.18	309.54	314.28	40.6	40.2	40.5	7.64	7.70	7.76
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	243.79	243.08	247.10	40.7	41.2	43.2	5.99	5.90	5.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	316.40	312.03	312.78	39.5	39.2	40.1	8.01	7.96	7.80
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	272.90	269.31	280.38	38.6	38.2	40.4	7.07	7.05	6.94
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	265.77	271.83	304.15	40.7	41.0	43.7	6.53	6.63	6.96
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	262.65	247.35	239.86	37.9	35.9	35.8	6.93	6.89	6.70
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	199.81	193.64	191.11	37.7	37.6	37.4	5.30	5.15	5.11
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	537.53	548.68	560.88	46.1	47.3	49.2	11.66	11.60	11.40
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	344.28	332.33	329.89	37.3	36.6	36.9	9.23	9.08	8.94
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	436.71	446.29	440.58	40.7	41.4	42.9	10.73	10.78	10.27
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	278.57	267.56	254.41	42.4	41.1	41.1	6.57	6.51	6.19
COMMUNICATION	510.45	479.97	518.28	41.0	40.3	42.0	12.45	11.91	12.34
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	514.51	503.76	525.33	43.2	42.8	44.9	11.91	11.77	11.70
BANKING	236.98	234.93	233.38	38.1	38.2	40.1	6.22	6.15	5.82

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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FLORIDA
Employment Trends

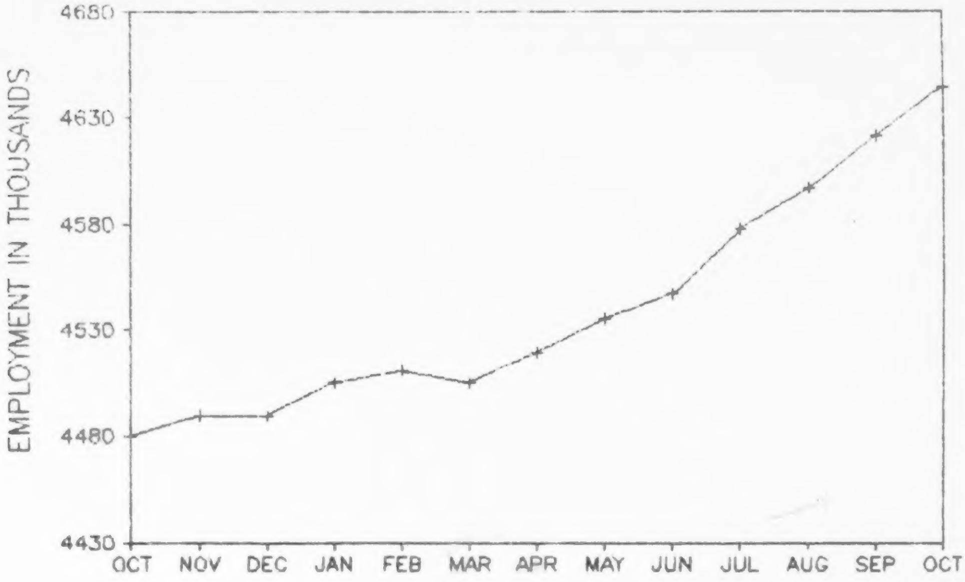
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural jobs over the year continued to experience faster growth (3.7 percent or 164,800 new jobs) for two months in a row--reaching 4,644,900 in October.
- Trade employment was Florida's fastest growing sector (5.1 percent) during the last two months. It also gained the highest number of new jobs (62,600) and was the largest industry (1,274,800) in Florida.
- Construction jobs have shown some improvement but manufacturing employment growth seems to have leveled off.
- Florida's unemployment rate at 5.4 percent in October was the third lowest among the rates of the nation's largest states and was 1.6 percentage points below the national rate (7.0 percent).

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, OCTOBER 1985–OCTOBER 1986



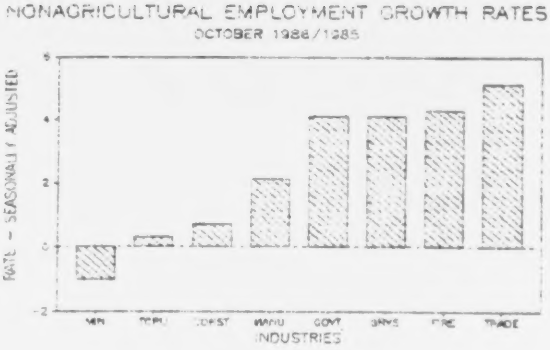
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

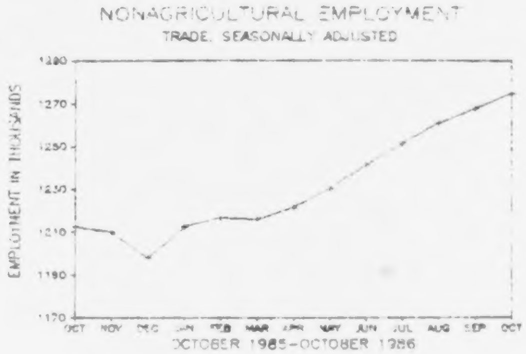
Release Date: December 1986 **Letter No. 446**

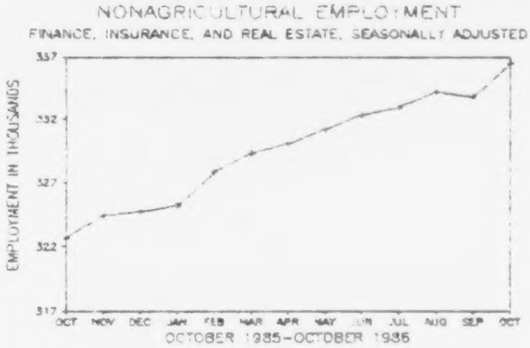
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS CONTINUED HEALTHIER GROWTH: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment continued to show the stronger growth over the year that was shown last month. Nonfarm jobs grew by 3.7 percent or 164,800 in October to reach a total of 4,644,900. Most of the previous months had shown annual job growth rates of 3.1 and 3.2 percent. As can be seen on the front page graph, nonfarm jobs have increased at a strong pace since April 1986. Florida's employment growth (3.7 percent) continued to outpace that of the nation (2.4 percent). Growth rates over the year by industry are shown to the right of this paragraph. The trade industry continued for the second month in a row to be Florida's fastest growing industry. The services or the finance, insurance, and real estate industry had previously been Florida's fastest growing sectors prior to September 1986. The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry remained as Florida's slowest growing sector. The mining industry continued to be the only sector to lose jobs over the year.

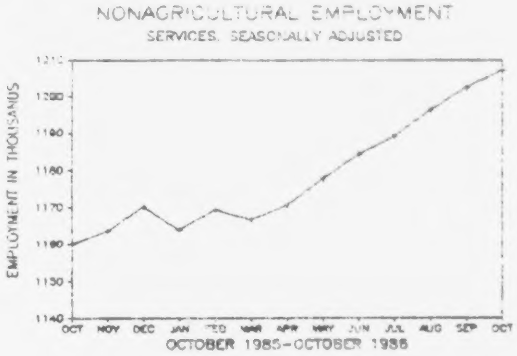
FASTEST GROWTH, HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEW JOBS, AND LARGEST INDUSTRY: As previously mentioned, the trade industry was the fastest growing sector (5.1 percent) over the year and gained the highest number of new jobs (62,200). It also was Florida's largest industry in October with employment of 1,274,800. Most of the additional jobs were in the subsectors of eating and drinking places, food stores, and general merchandise stores. Apparel and accessory stores employment (although smaller) experienced the fastest job growth in October. The top ten occupations in the trade industry during 1985 were retail salespersons; cashiers; waiters and waitresses; general managers and top executives; food preparation and service workers; sales representatives; bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks; and specialty fast food cooks.

STRONG, STEADY GROWTH: The finance, insurance, and real estate industry and the services industry were the second and third fastest growing sectors. These two industries have shown very healthy growth since February 1986. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew by 4.3 percent or by 13,800 jobs to reach a total 336,500 in October. Most of this growth was attributed to the employment sectors of insurance carriers and credit agencies (other than banks). These industries are spurred by population and income growth and the current home mortgage refinancing activity. The services industry grew by 4.1 percent or 47,200 jobs to reach a total of 1,207,100. It was the second largest industrial category in the state in October. As usual, health services employment lead the industry with by far the highest number of new jobs. Other strong employment sectors were business services, personal services, legal services, and hotels and other lodging places.



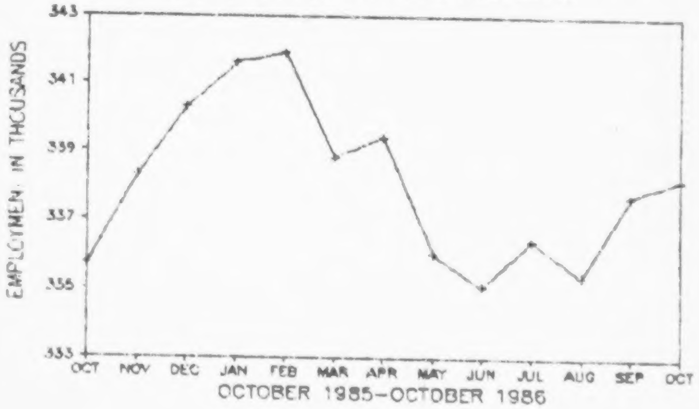






Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: The construction industry has shown improvement over the last few months. The employment level had been on a downward trend from March 1986 through June 1986 (after experiencing phenomenal growth prior to March 1986). Construction jobs seemed to bottom out in June and have improved since then. Housing starts also rose in October for the first time in four months. A correction may be starting to occur concerning the over-building in parts of the state. At least the down-trend in construction jobs has abated. Construction gained 500 jobs over the month and 2,500 jobs over the year with a 0.7 percent annual growth rate. Manufacturing job growth seems to have leveled off since July 1986 with virtually no change in employment. Over the month there was only a small gain of 100 new jobs in manufacturing for October. Annual growth rates looked more positive with a gain of 10,700 jobs or 2.1 percent. Nationally manufacturing employment was below the pre-recessionary peak so Florida on a relative basis is performing well in the goods-producing sector. Most of Florida's annual job growth in manufacturing was experienced in the transportation equipment and electrical and electronic equipment employment sectors. These two sectors including printing and publishing were the largest components in the manufacturing industry.

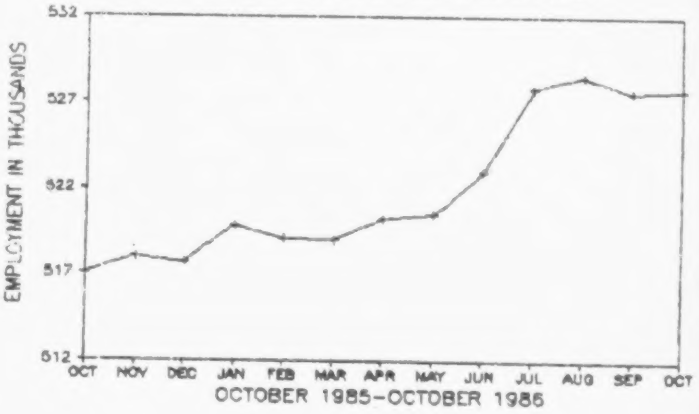


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

THE OTHER STATES: Nonfarm payroll employment increased by two percent or more between October of 1985 and 1986 in twenty-two states and the District of Columbia. The largest percentage job gains took place in Arizona (4.6 percent), Tennessee (4.2 percent), Nevada (4.1 percent), and Florida (3.7 percent). Florida was the only large state to experience a relatively large percentage increase in jobs. Of the eleven states reporting over-the-year employment declines, six had decreases in excess of two percent--Alaska, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming.

Nearly every state reported over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance, and real estate; about four-fifths of the states reported employment increases in trade. In contrast, thirty-five states experienced reductions in manufacturing; these were heaviest in Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining declines were reported for thirty-three states. Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas--with declines of 95,000 jobs in mining, concentrated in oil and gas extraction--accounted for about three-fifths of the mining employment losses.



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

TABLE 2
STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	October Preliminary 1986	September Final 1986	October Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**4644.9**	4621.6	4480.1	23.3	0.5	164.8	3.7
MINING (1)	**9.8**	9.6	9.9	0.2	2.1	-0.1	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	**338.2**	337.7	335.7	0.5	0.1	2.5	0.7
MANUFACTURING	**527.7**	527.6	517.0	0.1	*	10.7	2.1
DURABLE GOODS (1)	**322.3**	320.9	309.9	1.4	0.4	12.4	4.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	**206.2**	206.7	208.0	-0.5	-0.2	-1.8	-0.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	**244.4**	242.6	243.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
TRADE	**1274.8**	1267.5	1212.6	7.3	0.6	62.2	5.1
WHOLESALE (1)	**259.3**	256.4	250.2	2.9	1.1	9.1	3.6
RETAIL	**1013.2**	1007.9	960.1	5.3	0.5	53.1	5.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	**340.5**	337.2	322.5	3.3	1.0	18.0	5.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	**336.5**	333.8	322.7	2.7	0.8	13.8	4.3
SERVICES	**1207.1**	1202.4	1159.9	4.7	0.4	47.2	4.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	**118.7**	118.1	116.2	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	**320.8**	319.2	302.5	1.6	0.5	18.3	6.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	**3938.5**	3921.2	3801.4	17.3	0.4	137.1	3.6
GOVERNMENT	**706.4**	700.4	678.7	6.0	0.9	27.7	4.1

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985			1986										Over-the-Year Change	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4480.1	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4621.6	4644.9	3.7	164.8
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	-1.0	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	335.7	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.7	338.2	0.7	2.5
MANUFACTURING	517.0	518.4	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	528.5	527.6	527.7	2.1	10.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	309.9	311.8	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.8	319.4	320.2	320.9	322.3	4.0	12.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208.0	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.2	-0.9	-1.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.6	244.7	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.5	243.4	242.6	244.4	0.3	0.8
TRADE	1212.6	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.0	1251.2	1260.6	1267.5	1274.8	5.1	62.2
WHOLESALE (1)	250.2	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.4	259.3	3.6	9.1
RETAIL	960.1	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1007.9	1013.2	5.5	53.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.5	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.2	340.5	5.6	18.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	322.7	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.8	336.5	4.3	13.8
SERVICES	1159.9	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.4	1207.1	4.1	47.2
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.2	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	118.1	118.7	2.2	2.5
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	302.5	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.2	320.8	6.0	18.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	3801.4	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3921.2	3938.5	3.6	137.1
GOVERNMENT	678.7	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.4	706.4	4.1	27.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	* SEPTEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,620,600	4,575,800	4,457,000	45,000	1.0	163,800	3.7
MINING	9,800	9,600	9,900	200	2.1	- 100	- 1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,400	8,200	8,500	200	2.4	- 100	- 1.2
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,500	4,300	4,700	200	4.7	- 200	- 4.3
CONSTRUCTION	340,300	340,700	337,800	- 400	- .1	2,500	.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,100	96,000	96,100	100	.1	0	.0
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,900	49,800	48,200	100	.2	1,700	3.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,300	194,900	193,500	- 600	- .3	800	.4
MANUFACTURING	526,200	524,400	515,500	1,800	.3	10,700	2.1
DURABLE GOODS	322,300	320,900	309,900	1,400	.4	12,400	4.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,200	28,100	27,200	100	.4	1,000	3.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,100	13,900	13,200	200	1.4	900	6.8
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,600	24,700	24,100	- 100	- .4	500	2.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,400	5,500	5,200	- 100	- 1.8	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,800	36,700	36,200	100	.3	600	1.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	45,000	44,900	45,200	100	.2	- 200	- .4
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,100	81,800	78,600	300	.4	3,500	4.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	60,900	60,300	56,700	600	1.0	4,200	7.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,900	15,800	14,700	100	.6	1,200	8.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,300	9,200	8,800	100	1.1	500	5.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	203,900	203,500	205,600	400	.2	- 1,700	- .8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,200	46,800	46,300	400	.9	900	1.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	* SEPTEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,100	9,500	10,300	600	6.3	- 200	- 1.9
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	5.6	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	.0	- 200	- 8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,500	31,600	32,800	- 100	- .3	- 1,300	- 4.0
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,700	14,700	15,300	0	.0	- 600	- 3.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	61,000	60,400	59,000	600	1.0	2,000	3.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,300	24,400	25,800	- 100	- .4	- 1,500	- 5.8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	1,900	0	.0	300	15.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	16,800	17,200	17,500	- 400	- 2.3	- 700	- 4.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,700	- 100	- 4.5	- 600	-22.2
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	244,400	242,600	243,600	1,800	.7	800	.3
TRANSPORTATION	138,700	137,300	136,200	1,400	1.0	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,400	0	.0	- 300	- 3.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,500	8,400	7,900	100	1.2	600	7.6
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,500	47,600	47,000	900	1.9	1,500	3.2
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,000	14,600	14,800	400	2.7	200	1.4
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,400	43,500	43,200	- 100	- .2	200	.5
COMMUNICATION	69,700	69,600	72,300	100	.1	- 2,600	- 3.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,000	35,700	35,100	300	.8	900	2.6
TRADE	1,258,400	1,243,800	1,197,000	14,600	1.2	61,400	5.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	259,300	256,400	250,200	2,900	1.1	9,100	3.6
DURABLE GOODS	151,000	150,600	148,100	400	.3	2,900	2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	* SEPTEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	108,300	105,800	102,100	2,500	2.4	6,200	6.1
RETAIL TRADE	999,100	987,400	946,800	11,700	1.2	52,300	5.5
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUP., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,100	44,900	42,300	- 800	- 1.8	1,800	4.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	129,300	124,300	120,300	5,000	4.0	9,000	7.5
FOOD STORES	167,700	167,400	158,500	300	.2	9,200	5.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,700	110,700	107,300	0	.0	3,400	3.2
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	54,400	53,500	50,400	900	1.7	4,000	7.9
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	49,600	48,400	46,800	1,200	2.5	2,800	6.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	329,400	326,700	311,900	2,700	.8	17,500	5.6
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	113,900	111,500	109,300	2,400	2.2	4,600	4.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	336,500	333,800	322,700	2,700	.8	13,800	4.3
BANKING	73,100	72,700	70,400	400	.6	2,700	3.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	60,600	60,400	57,500	200	.3	3,100	5.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	55,000	54,500	51,200	500	.9	3,800	7.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,400	34,200	31,500	200	.6	2,900	9.2
REAL ESTATE	88,000	86,600	88,400	1,400	1.6	- 400	- .5
SERVICES	1,188,300	1,185,300	1,141,700	3,000	.3	46,600	4.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	111,000	110,500	108,600	500	.5	2,400	2.2
PERSONAL SERVICES	59,400	58,300	56,900	1,100	1.9	2,500	4.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	232,900	233,700	224,800	- 800	- .3	8,100	3.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,100	45,300	43,100	- 200	- .4	2,000	4.6
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	17,900	18,300	18,800	- 400	- 2.2	- 900	- 4.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	OCTOBER 1986	* SEPTEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,500	8,400	7,200	- 900	-10.7	300	4.2
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	67,000	66,500	67,400	500	.8	- 400	- .6
HEALTH SERVICES	320,800	319,200	302,500	1,600	.5	18,300	6.0
LEGAL SERVICES	43,600	43,500	41,100	100	.2	2,500	6.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,600	47,500	46,800	1,100	2.3	1,800	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	58,000	58,200	57,300	- 200	- .3	700	1.2
GOVERNMENT	716,900	695,600	688,800	21,300	3.1	28,100	4.1
FEDERAL	105,100	104,700	103,000	400	.4	2,100	2.0
STATE AND LOCAL	611,800	590,900	585,800	20,900	3.5	26,000	4.4
STATE	155,000	149,500	143,200	5,500	3.7	11,800	8.2
LOCAL	456,800	441,400	442,600	15,400	3.5	14,200	3.2

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,656,000	5,540,000	5,336,000	320,000	6.0
Employment	5,348,000	5,204,000	5,078,000	270,000	5.3
Unemployment	308,000	336,000	258,000	50,000	19.4
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.1	4.8	0.6	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

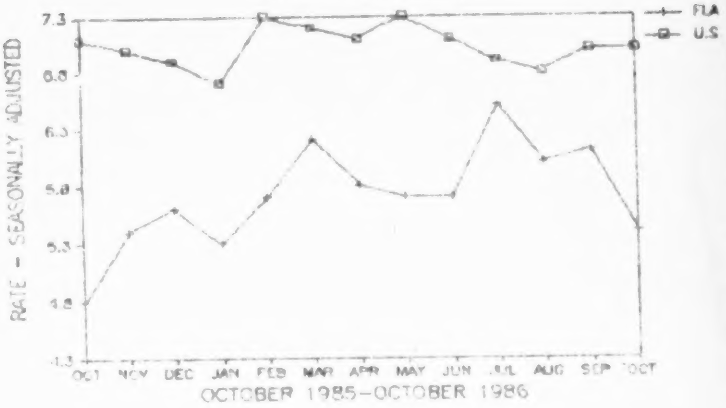
State of Florida	October 1986	September 1986	October 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,666,700	5,602,700	5,348,000	318,700	6.0
Employment	5,335,800	5,251,200	5,064,700	271,100	5.4
Unemployment	330,900	351,600	284,100	46,800	16.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	5.3	0.5	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE CHANGE MARGINALLY SIGNIFICANT: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.4 percent representing 308,000 jobless in October. The change in Florida's unemployment rate was only marginally significant over the month and year. The year-ago unemployment rate was 4.8 percent which was a rate that was not consistent with the other rates during the last twelve months. These rates ranged from a low of 5.3 percent to a high of 6.5 percent. The average unemployment rate was 5.8 percent. The civilian labor force consisting of both those employed and unemployed was 5,656,000 out of a civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over of 9,223,000. The resulting labor force participation rate was 61.3 percent in October.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

FLORIDA VS NATION

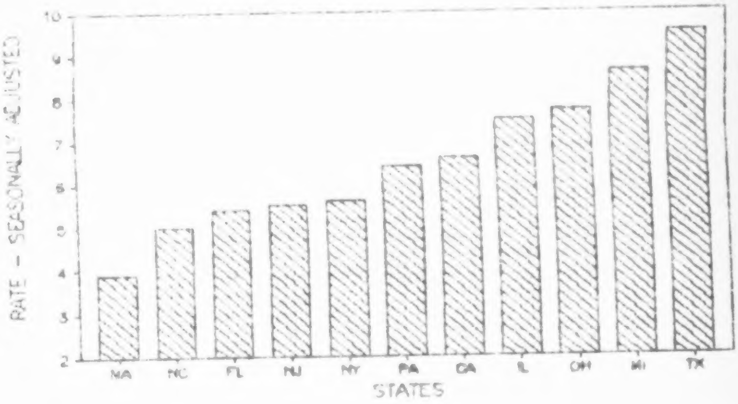


Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The national civilian unemployment rate seasonally adjusted was unchanged in October at 7.0 percent. Unemployment for the nation stood at 8.2 million and jobless rates were unchanged for most worker groups. The national civilian labor force rose by 260,000 after seasonal adjustment, the first over-the-month increase since June. Over the past year, two million people have joined the labor force, nearly three out of every four of them adult women. National civilian employment was up by 350,000 more than offsetting the decline which occurred in September. Almost all of the job gains were among women and teenagers, a good deal of it in part-time jobs. Virtually all of the national employment gain took place in the services and trade industries.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 11 LARGEST STATES

OCTOBER 1986



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The October seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 5.4 percent improved its rank being the third lowest rate compared to the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. Massachusetts (3.9 percent) and North Carolina (5.0 percent) continued to experience lower unemployment rates than the State of Florida. The highest unemployment rate was recorded in Texas (9.5 percent) responding to the continuous oil and gas industry problems.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, October 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.9	California	6.6
North Carolina	5.0	Illinois	7.5
Florida	5.4	Ohio	7.7
New Jersey	5.5	Michigan	8.6
New York	5.6	Texas	9.5
Pennsylvania	6.4		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

COMPARING EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FROM HOUSEHOLD AND PAYROLL SURVEYS

Statistics on employment are key indicators of the economic health of the state and nation. Because these data serve a variety of purposes, no one source of data can adequately provide all of the information that is needed for a complete and balanced picture of the employment situation.

Each month, the Florida Bureau of Labor Market Information and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics analyze and publish two independently derived estimates of employment--the household series (Current Population Series) and the establishment series (Current Employment Statistics or nonagricultural employment by industry). Each of these bodies of data makes its own unique contributio cont to tne employment picture--the household series as a measure of the work status of individuals (including unemployment) and the payroll series as a count of jobs.

These series attempt to measure different aspects of the employment situation--people versus jobs--but for the most part they tend to show the same underlying economic influences. At times, however, significant differences are observed in the level of the estimates, in month-to-month changes, in the timing and extent of business cycles, and in certain long-run trends.

In part, these differences are inherent in the concepts and scope of the two series. Employment measured through a household survey cannot and should not be expected to yield magnitudes identical with those of employment measured through on employer-payroll reporting system. For example, the differences between them cannot be reconciled by simply adding farm employment to the payroll series, as the uninitiated data users are sometimes prone to do. Conceptual differences between the series can usually be reconciled or explained in large part, and a number of the differences in coverage can be adjusted. However, there are also discrepancies caused by differences in sampling techniques and collection and estimation methods, most of which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in the levels of the two series.

It should be noted at the outset that the total employment series from the household survey is more comprehensive than the establishment series. The household series includes--in addition to wage and salary workers--the self-employed, unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises, and private household workers, none of whom by definition would appear on establishment payrolls.

MEASURABLE FACTORS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY: Of the many factors that influence the levels of the series, only a few can be quantified to any degree. Their relative effect upon the levels of the series are discussed in the following sections.

Unpaid Absences: One major source of discrepancy between the two series stems from different treatment of workers absent for a full week from their jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs during the survey week but were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or various personal reasons, whether they were paid by their employers for the time off or whether they were seeking other jobs. By contrast, the establishment series includes only those persons on paid leave for any part of the pay period specified in the survey. Therefore, persons who are absent without pay for the entire period are not included in the payroll figures.

Multiple Jobholding: Another major source of discrepancy relates to the treatment of persons employed in more than one job. The household survey counts each person by work status only once since each person is classified as either employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job during the survey week are counted and classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours. In the establishment survey, the total number of employed persons is overstated to the extent that those who worked in more than one establishment during the reference period are counted each time their names appear on a payroll. Workers may be counted more than once, for example, because they hold down two jobs or more concurrently, or because they leave one job and obtain another within a single reference period and thus appear on the payroll records of both employers. Such a situation can also arise when a worker is continued on a payroll after leaving his job because he is being compensated for earned vacation time.

Age Limitations: While the household series provides data on the full- or part-time employment status of the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and over, the establishment series has no age limitations, although child labor laws, compulsory school attendance, and general social custom prevent most children under 16 from working. The number of young persons under 14 years of age who are employed in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs is not known.

Effect of the Census Undercount: Since the Decennial Population Censuses provide the basis for projection of current estimates of the population, which serve as monthly controls for the household survey sample, any undercount of population in the Census can have a profound effect upon the level of labor force and employment estimates derived from that survey. The nonfarm employment estimates based on payroll surveys are not similarly affected, since these surveys cover all persons on payrolls and do not depend upon probability population controls.

Agricultural workers: Different methods of surveying agricultural workers also account for a discrepancy between the two series. The payroll series, though known as the nonagricultural employment series, includes some farm workers in the services category. Still, most farm workers are missed by the payroll series. One reason for this omission is that many workers on family farms are unpaid and are not taken into account in the payroll series because they are not on payrolls. Unpaid workers on farms outnumbered paid workers by almost three percent, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. In contrast, the household series includes agriculture and unpaid people who worked more than 15 hours a week in a family-operated enterprise.

OTHER FACTORS AFFECTING COMPARABILITY: While the foregoing factors can be quantified to some degree, there are other factors which influence the levels of the two series for which no quantitative estimates can be made.

Differences in Survey Coverage: In several respects, the establishment series is more inclusive in terms of population coverage than is the household series. The establishment series includes military personnel who hold civilian jobs in nongovernment establishments during their off-duty hours. It may also include some inmates of institutions who are working in or outside the institution if they are on payrolls. All military personnel and institutional inmates are explicitly excluded from the household data.

Residents who commute from outside the United States to nonagricultural jobs in the United States and thus are included in the payroll count would be outside the scope of the household survey, which covers people residing in a state. Commuting to the United States may be partly offset to the extent that some U.S. residents are employed by establishments outside the United States. The combined effect of these differences, however, probably does not account for much of the gap between the two series.

The Survey Period: The time period covered by the household survey is always one calendar week; since July 1955, it has been designated as the week containing the 12th of the month. In the payroll series, the time reference is to the payroll period including the 12th of the month, which is intended to be a single week. Despite comparability in design and intent, there are a number of differences in reality. Some establishments have two-week or monthly payrolls (at least one-fifth of the total) and thus are likely to reflect more duplication due to multiple jobholding or turnover than would be reported for a single week. Moreover, during the longer time period a person could be counted as employed in the payroll series who, during the household survey week, was either unemployed or not in the labor force.

For the federal government, employment figures represent the number of persons occupying civilian positions on the last day of the calendar month plus any intermittent workers who worked at anytime during the month. This not only tends to magnify the general problem resulting from turnover but also contributes to a special problem of comparability with the household series, which is peculiar to December alone. That month the payroll series invariably rises substantially, reflecting the hiring of temporary postal workers for the Christmas rush period. The household survey, on the other hand, usually does not show a rise of similar magnitude, mainly because the survey week occurs relatively early in the month and many of the workers counted as employed in the payroll series are not working at the time the household statistics are collected. Data permitting a correction for the deviation from the single-week reference period in the establishment data are not available.

Problem of School Teachers: The manner in which payrolls are handled in the education systems causes a special problem of comparability between the two series, which is peculiar to the summer months alone. Some teachers and other educational staff are paid on a 12-month basis; other regular faculty members are paid only during the academic school year (9 or 10 months) and would not ordinarily appear on payrolls during the summer months. As a consequence, special treatment is accorded school teachers in the establishment series. Instead of using payroll reports for the summer months which would include only that part of the total actually employed in summer schools or on paid vacation, estimates of the number of regular school teachers in May--the last full month of the school year prior to the vacation period--are substituted in tabulations covering the vacation months.

In the household series, school teachers who have contracts (either written or verbal) to return to teaching in the fall would be reported during the summer months as "with a job but not at work" (on vacation) unless they hold other jobs and were thus classified according to the occupation and industry of that job during the survey week. There is the possibility for multiple jobholding among teachers during the summer months, which would have the effect of inflating the payroll count compared with the household count. However, the magnitude of this conceptual difference is uncertain.

Sampling and Estimating: The household survey covers a scientifically selected probability sample of 55,000-60,000 households nationally (including 2,570 households from Florida), designed to represent the entire civilian noninstitutional population. As an early step in estimating procedure, the sample data (for persons 16 years of age and over) are weighted by independently developed estimates of the population by age, sex, and race. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent Census data to take account of subsequent aging of the population, deaths, immigration, and emigration. Because the household survey is based upon a sample, the results may differ from the figures that would be obtained if a complete census using the same schedules and procedures were possible.

As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. Furthermore, as noted earlier, that part of the population missed in the Census (the undercount) is also presumably missed in the sample survey and the subsequent "blow-up" of the sample as well.

On the other hand, the monthly payroll employment estimates are derived from reports of a relatively large survey sample (222,000 establishments nationally including 11,000 in Florida) which assures a high degree of accuracy. However, since the estimating procedures employ the previous month's estimate as the base in computing the current month's level (link relative technique), sampling and response errors may accumulate over several months. To remove any accumulated error, the employment estimates are adjusted annually to new benchmarks (comprehensive counts of employment). The revision also adjusts the estimates for changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments (resulting from changes in their product which are not reflected in the levels of estimates until the data are adjusted to new benchmarks). Another cause of differences, generally minor, arises from improvements in the quality of the benchmark data. For the most recent benchmark revisions, the estimates of total nonagricultural employment have varied from benchmarks by less than one percent.

Within a few industries, mostly in the services sector, current monthly estimates are not obtained by direct reports from a sample of establishments (e.g., churches and other nonprofit organizations), and monthly changes in these industries are based on movements shown in the benchmark data for earlier years. Necessary adjustments are made at the time of adjustment to new benchmarks. This procedure can result in substantial error for a few individual industries, especially those in which small establishments predominate, but its effect on the much larger nonfarm total is negligible.

The accuracy of the level of the establishment series depends a great deal on the accuracy of the benchmarks. These are primarily derived from tax returns for unemployment insurance, supplemented by social security tax returns for small employers and by a variety of the sources for certain sectors. It is possible, for example, that errors of omission or duplication can occur in the reporting of unemployment insurance tax returns for the correct period or in fitting together the benchmark data gathered from a number of sources. In addition, the benchmark occurring in March of each year can mean that the other months, particularly the summer and fall periods, are less precisely estimated. Many state unemployment insurance laws do not cover firms unless they operate 20 weeks or more during the calendar year. As a result, a number of seasonal undertakings, such as summer resorts, hotels, and amusement enterprises, may be missed by the benchmark source and thus by the payroll statistics. The net effects of these problems are unknown, and these uncertainties make comparisons of the levels of the two series even more inconclusive.

The possibility of error in the population censuses or the unemployment insurance benchmarks cannot be disregarded. There is no "true" total against which the accuracy of either can be measured. Although the benchmark data and the population totals are among the best statistical measures available, neither is perfect.

SELECTING THE BEST SERIES: In addition to explanations of the reasons for differences between the two series, many users may wish to know which is the "best series" under given circumstances. A meaningful answer to this question can be given in terms of the purpose for which the data are required. For cyclical analysis, neither series should be overlooked. Each has a long history, with data available for all of the postwar business cycles for comparative purposes. The data, however, should be used with an awareness of their coverage, concepts, methodology, and limitations.

The household survey places its primary emphasis on the work status of individuals and relates this status to other characteristics, such as age, sex, race, educational attainment, and marital status (these data are only available annually for states). It also appears to capture more service employment (which is less cyclical) and less manufacturing employment (which is more cyclical). The household survey is not well suited to providing detailed information on the industrial distribution of employment. The payroll survey provides practically no information on agricultural employment or personal characteristics of workers, but is an excellent source for detailed industrial and geographic employment data. It also provides hours and earnings data directly related to the employment figures. Moreover, the payroll series has a larger sample and usually measures month-to-month change more precisely than the household series and therefore is more reliable for current analysis of employment changes. Establishment data tend to be more volatile than household data due to double counting, sample exclusions, and the sample weight given to the manufacturing sector. Therefore, the payroll and household surveys may be regarded as supplementary and complementary. Both serve as useful tools once the respective purposes, strengths, and limitations are understood.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review and Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, Economic Review.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
OCTOBER 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	31,492	32,974	38,155	- 4.49	-17.46
Interstate Initial Claims	3,586	3,897	7,730	- 7.98	-53.61
Intrastate Initial Claims	27,906	29,077	30,425	- 4.03	- 8.28
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,402	9,063	8,705	- 7.29	- 3.48
Trade	4,198	4,622	5,078	- 9.17	-17.33
Construction	4,716	4,949	4,866	- 4.71	- 3.08
Manufacturing	5,450	5,586	6,397	- 2.43	-14.80
Mining, Government, Agriculture	3,166	2,885	3,464	9.74	- 8.60
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,033	985	926	4.87	11.56
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	788	767	739	2.74	6.63
Information Not Available	153	220	250	-30.45	-38.80
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	262,860	259,489	258,672	1.30	1.62
Interstate Weeks Claimed	36,192	36,064	32,700	0.35	10.68
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	226,668	223,425	225,972	1.45	0.31
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	186,296	184,549	236,358	0.95	-21.18
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,525,289	1,472,539	1,459,759	3.58	4.49
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,569,759	9,279,449	8,470,099	3.13	12.98
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	216,137	207,962	186,927	3.9	15.6
New Applications (month)	51,308	46,003	50,688	11.5	1.2
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	210,460	161,606	199,466*	30.2	5.5
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	44,950	40,970	34,669	9.7	29.7
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	37,893	37,237	26,719	1.8	41.8
Placement Transactions (month)	24,472	21,648	20,685	13.0	18.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	74,430	54,867	66,288*	35.7	12.3
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	67,152	50,285	62,242*	33.5	7.9
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	87,405	63,104	76,381*	38.5	14.4
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	10,595	7,435	9,442*	42.5	12.2

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER * 1986	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER * 1986	OCTOBER 1985	OCTOBER 1986	SEPTEMBER * 1986	OCTOBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	388.43	387.07	400.35	43.4	43.2	47.1	8.95	8.96	8.50
PHOSPHATE ROCK	402.09	405.90	417.66	39.0	39.6	41.6	10.31	10.25	10.04
MANUFACTURING	327.64	329.26	325.31	40.7	40.7	41.6	8.05	8.09	7.82
DURABLE GOODS	343.54	341.51	335.62	42.1	41.8	42.7	8.16	8.17	7.86
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	309.09	306.94	283.91	41.6	41.2	40.5	7.43	7.45	7.01
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	247.63	254.29	247.23	40.2	40.3	41.0	6.16	6.31	6.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	424.80	417.07	406.93	47.2	46.6	50.3	9.00	8.95	8.09
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	459.65	422.03	382.27	45.6	42.5	42.1	10.08	9.93	9.08
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	308.92	307.69	338.44	41.3	41.3	47.4	7.48	7.45	7.14
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	370.66	367.21	350.24	43.0	42.6	42.3	8.62	8.62	8.28
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	335.38	341.54	353.60	41.1	41.6	42.5	8.16	8.21	8.32
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	390.29	389.21	354.75	41.3	40.5	37.5	9.45	9.61	9.46
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	330.22	312.21	294.13	41.8	40.6	38.6	7.90	7.69	7.62
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	250.91	247.46	246.34	40.6	40.7	42.4	6.18	6.08	5.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	308.10	314.61	311.18	39.0	39.4	40.1	7.90	7.99	7.76
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	268.23	274.17	275.97	39.1	39.0	39.2	6.86	7.03	7.04
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	260.65	263.81	278.66	42.8	40.4	41.1	6.09	6.53	6.78
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	259.66	262.65	241.39	37.2	37.9	37.6	6.98	6.93	6.42
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	192.25	194.93	195.07	36.9	37.2	38.4	5.21	5.24	5.08
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	514.15	531.08	537.44	45.5	45.9	47.9	11.30	11.59	11.22
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	338.18	343.18	335.54	37.0	37.1	37.2	9.14	9.25	9.02
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428.40	441.31	433.08	40.0	40.9	42.5	10.71	10.79	10.19
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	264.26	266.74	257.49	40.1	41.1	41.8	6.59	6.49	6.16
COMMUNICATION	474.32	502.65	496.00	39.2	40.7	40.0	12.10	12.35	12.40
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	498.61	506.94	477.47	41.9	42.6	41.7	11.90	11.90	11.45
BANKING	239.65	236.46	228.73	38.1	38.2	39.3	6.29	6.19	5.82

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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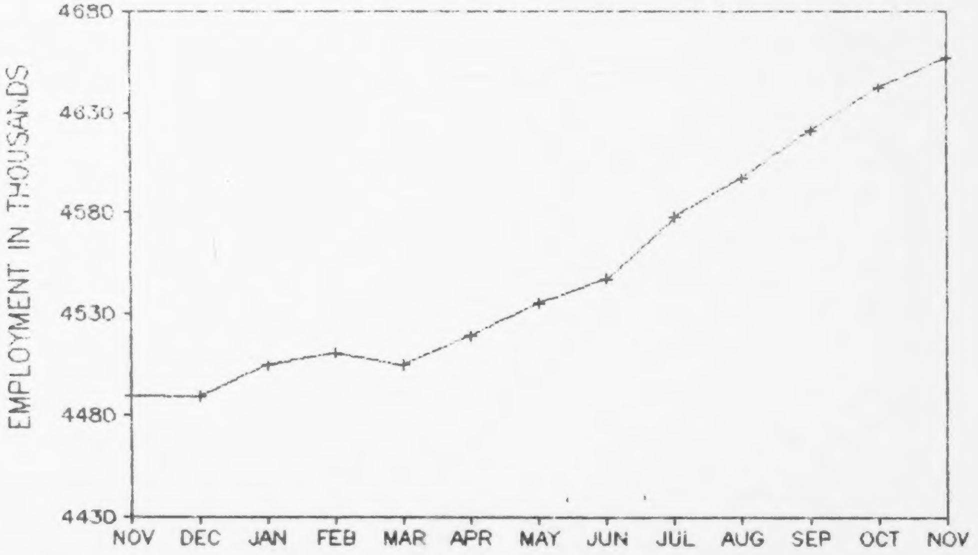
FLORIDA
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- * Nonagricultural job growth in Florida kept up the faster pace of growth over the year at 3.7 percent (167,400 new jobs) in November.
- * Trade and services being the largest industries in Florida were also the fastest growing at 5.4 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.
- * Manufacturing employment declined slightly in November and exhibited slow but positive growth over the year. Construction employment has continued to recover since August 1986 but was basically flat compared to a year ago.
- * Of the largest states in the nation, Florida had the fastest rate of job growth and the second highest number of new jobs (behind only California) in November.
- * Florida's unemployment situation remained basically unchanged in November with a rate of 5.6 percent. It was the fourth lowest unemployment rate compared to the rates of the eleven largest states.



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, NOVEMBER 1985–NOVEMBER 1986

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: January 1987 **Letter No. 447**

NONFARM JOBS SHOWED ROBUST GROWTH: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment continued to experience a faster pace of job growth for three months in a row. November employment growth remained at 3.7 percent which was equivalent to 167,400 new jobs over the year. Total nonagricultural employment reached 4,657,000 in November. On a month-to-month basis (as the graph on the front page shows) employment gains have been healthy since March 1986.

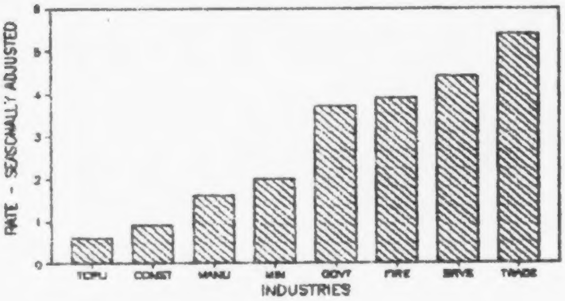
Industry employment growth rates showed that the trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate industries grew faster than the statewide average growth rate of 3.7 percent. The industry with the slowest growth rate over the year was transportation, communications, and public utilities (0.6 percent) resulting from deregulation, merger activity, and technological change. The mining industry experienced the smallest annual gain in jobs (200). All of Florida's major industrial sectors showed an annual increase in employment in November.

FLORIDA'S LEADING INDUSTRIES: The trade industry was Florida's largest (1,275,600) and fastest growing (5.4 percent) sector in addition to being the industry that gained the highest number of new jobs (65,600) over the year. Trade has consistently been Florida's leading industry since September 1986. The subsectors within the trade industry that have contributed to this strong growth were eating and drinking places, apparel and accessory stores, general merchandise stores, and miscellaneous retail stores. The growth in these sectors can be attributed to Florida's relatively strong population growth in 1986, the healthy tourist industry, gains in personal income, and the increase in part-time and temporary employment.

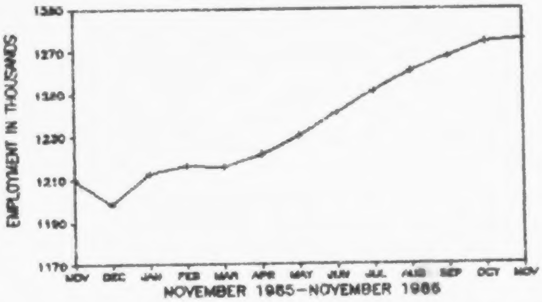
The services industry continued in November to be the second fastest growing industry (4.4 percent) in the state and the second largest industrial sector (1,214,300). The gain in services jobs over the year was 50,800 with most of the employment being in health services, business services, and personal services. The fastest growing subsectors in services were health services and legal services.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry although much smaller than trade and services was the third fastest growing sector (3.9 percent) in November. This industry has been on a steady growth path since February 1986. Employment in the subsectors of credit agencies (other than banks); insurance carriers; and insurance agents, brokers, and service have contributed the most to the strong steady growth in this industry. The banking subsector was gaining at a relatively slow pace and the real estate component actually lost jobs in November.

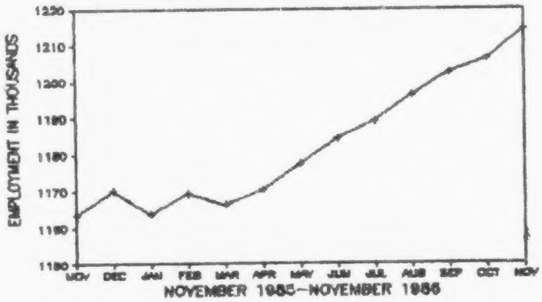
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
NOVEMBER 1986/1985



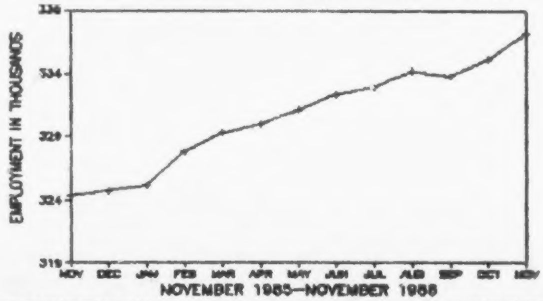
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Informatio
in cooperation with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployme
Statistics Program.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing employment basically has not grown since August 1986. In November 1986 jobs in manufacturing declined slightly over the month (-1,500 or -0.3 percent) but still exhibited positive but slow growth over the year (8,500 or 1.6 percent). Florida has still been reaching "all time highs" in manufacturing each month (over the year) as opposed to the nation which has only regained a portion of the manufacturing jobs lost during the last recession. Manufacturing monthly job losses in Florida were concentrated in the subsectors of fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic equipment; and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products.

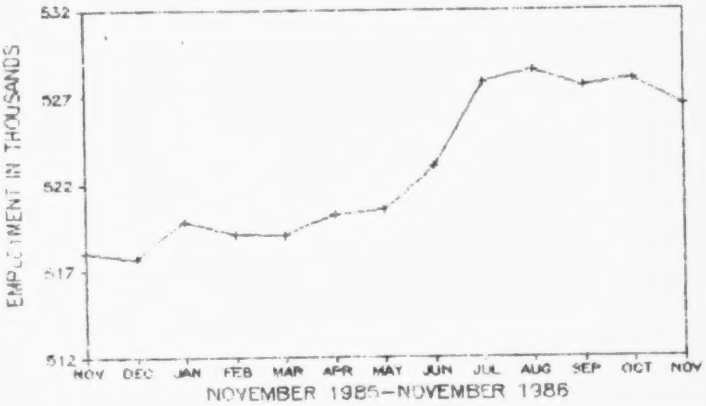
Construction employment has made quite a turnaround since August 1986 and has moved in the opposite direction of manufacturing. Construction jobs were barely above the year ago level (3,100 or 0.9 percent) but have experienced a sharp monthly increase of 2,400 new jobs or 0.7 percent. Since August 1986, Florida construction employment has increased by 6,000, but prior to August jobs had been on a downward trend for five months. Most forecasts show a slowdown in construction due to tax reform and the oversupply of commercial units which our over-the-year figures did exhibit.

FASTEST JOB GROWTH OF THE LARGEST STATES: Of the eleven largest states, Florida had the fastest job growth rate over the year in nonagricultural employment (3.7 percent) for November. The second fastest growing large state was New Jersey (3.3 percent) with Texas being the only large state to lose jobs (-0.9 percent). In terms of the number of new jobs gained over the year, Florida (167,400) was the second highest behind California (which is more than twice the size of Florida). When all the states in the nation are taken into account, the states exhibiting the fastest job growth rates were Nevada (4.6 percent), Arizona (4.5 percent), and Tennessee (4.2 percent). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year declines, four had decreases in excess of two percent -- Alaska, Louisiana, Montana, and Wyoming.

Almost all states reported over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance, and real estate, and over four-fifths reported employment increases in trade and government. In contrast, thirty-two states experienced reductions in manufacturing; these were largest in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining decreases were reported for thirty states, with the heaviest in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

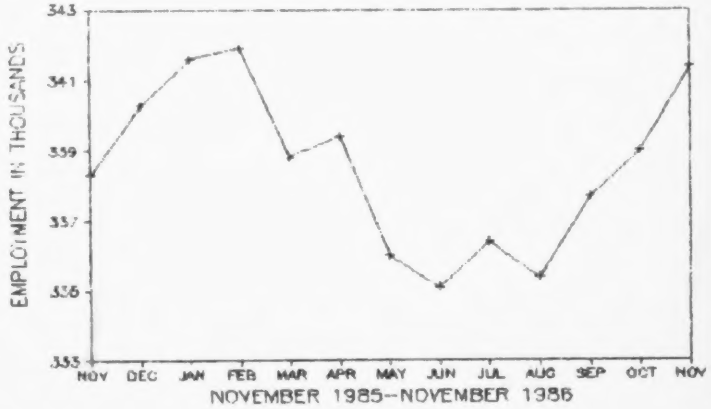
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

*

	NOVEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,667,500	4,618,200	4,499,500	49,300	1.1	168,000	3.7
MINING	10,100	10,000	9,900	100	1.0	200	2.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,600	8,500	100	1.2	200	2.4
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	2.1	100	2.1
CONSTRUCTION	342,000	341,100	338,900	900	.3	3,100	.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	95,900	96,200	96,800	- 300	- .3	- 900	- .9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	51,300	50,400	48,600	900	1.8	2,700	5.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,800	194,500	193,500	300	.2	1,300	.7
MANUFACTURING	528,500	526,500	520,000	2,000	.4	8,500	1.6
DURABLE GOODS	321,700	322,000	311,800	- 300	- .1	9,900	3.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,800	27,900	27,200	- 100	- .4	600	2.2
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,100	14,100	13,300	0	.0	800	6.0
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,600	24,600	24,400	0	.0	200	.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,400	5,200	100	1.9	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,500	36,800	36,400	- 300	- .8	100	.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	44,700	44,800	45,300	- 100	- .2	- 600	- 1.3
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	81,900	82,200	79,100	- 300	- .4	2,800	3.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	61,200	60,800	57,400	400	.7	3,800	6.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	16,000	16,000	14,800	0	.0	1,200	8.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,400	9,400	8,700	0	.0	700	8.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,800	204,500	208,200	2,300	1.1	- 1,400	- .7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	48,700	47,100	49,000	1,600	3.4	- 300	- .6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	NOVEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	10,900	10,100	11,500	800	7.9	- 600	- 5.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,800	1,900	100	5.6	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,300	0	.0	- 100	- 4.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,500	31,600	32,500	- 100	- .3	- 1,000	- 3.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,800	14,700	15,300	100	.7	- 500	- 3.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	61,800	61,200	59,400	600	1.0	2,400	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,400	24,300	25,800	100	.4	- 1,400	- 5.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,100	17,300	17,400	- 200	- 1.2	- 300	- 1.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,200	2,100	2,600	100	4.8	- 400	-15.4
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	246,200	244,300	244,700	1,900	.8	1,500	.6
TRANSPORTATION	140,300	138,700	137,700	1,600	1.2	2,600	1.9
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,200	8,400	- 100	- 1.2	- 300	- 3.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,600	8,500	8,000	100	1.2	600	7.5
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	49,500	48,500	47,900	1,000	2.1	1,600	3.3
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,000	15,000	14,900	0	.0	100	.7
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	43,600	43,300	43,500	300	.7	100	.2
COMMUNICATION	69,700	69,700	71,800	0	.0	- 2,100	- 2.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,200	35,900	35,200	300	.8	1,000	2.8
TRADE	1,280,400	1,257,700	1,214,500	22,700	1.8	65,900	5.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	261,900	259,700	251,600	2,200	.8	10,300	4.1
DURABLE GOODS	151,600	151,100	148,300	500	.3	3,300	2.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	NOVEMBER 1986	* OCTOBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	110,300	108,600	103,300	1,700	1.6	7,000	6.8
RETAIL TRADE	1,018,500	998,000	962,900	20,500	2.1	55,600	5.8
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,600	44,100	43,000	500	1.1	1,600	3.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	134,100	129,500	124,600	4,600	3.6	9,500	7.6
FOOD STORES	168,200	167,700	162,700	500	.3	5,500	3.4
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,800	110,600	107,600	200	.2	3,200	3.0
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56,000	54,300	50,900	1,700	3.1	5,100	10.0
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	50,700	49,500	47,600	1,200	2.4	3,100	6.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	334,300	328,200	314,900	6,100	1.9	19,400	6.2
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	119,800	114,100	111,600	5,700	5.0	8,200	7.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	337,100	335,100	324,400	2,000	.6	12,700	3.9
BANKING	73,100	73,000	71,000	100	.1	2,100	3.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,000	60,500	57,900	500	.8	3,100	5.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	55,500	55,100	51,700	400	.7	3,800	7.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,600	34,400	32,000	200	.6	2,600	8.1
REAL ESTATE	87,300	86,700	87,800	600	.7	- 500	- .6
SERVICES	1,203,400	1,187,100	1,153,000	16,300	1.4	50,400	4.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114,200	111,000	112,100	3,200	2.9	2,100	1.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	61,000	59,300	58,000	1,700	2.9	3,000	5.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	235,500	230,700	225,800	4,800	2.1	9,700	4.3
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	45,500	45,100	43,300	400	.9	2,200	5.1
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	17,900	17,900	18,500	0	.0	- 600	- 3.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	NOVEMBER 1986	* OCTOBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,400	7,500	7,300	- 100	- 1.3	100	1.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	69,300	67,000	68,400	2,300	3.4	900	1.3
HEALTH SERVICES	323,500	321,500	304,800	2,000	.6	18,700	6.1
LEGAL SERVICES	43,900	43,600	41,600	300	.7	2,300	5.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,700	48,600	46,900	100	.2	1,800	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,700	57,800	57,400	- 100	- .2	300	.5
GOVERNMENT	719,800	716,400	694,100	3,400	.5	25,700	3.7
FEDERAL	106,300	105,200	104,000	1,100	1.0	2,300	2.2
STATE AND LOCAL	613,500	611,200	590,100	2,300	.4	23,400	4.0
STATE	155,400	155,000	145,300	400	.3	10,100	7.0
LOCAL	458,100	456,200	444,800	1,900	.4	13,300	3.0

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	November Preliminary 1986	October Final 1986	November Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4657.0	4642.3	4489.6	14.7	0.3	167.4	3.7
MINING (1)	10.1	10.0	9.9	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.0
CONSTRUCTION	341.4	339.0	338.3	2.4	0.7	3.1	0.9
MANUFACTURING	526.5	528.0	518.0	-1.5	-0.5	8.5	1.6
DURABLE GOODS (1)	321.7	322.0	311.8	-0.3	*	9.9	3.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.5	206.8	207.9	-0.3	-0.1	-1.4	-0.7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	246.2	244.3	244.7	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.6
TRADE	1275.6	1274.1	1210.0	1.5	0.1	65.6	5.4
WHOLESALE (1)	261.9	259.7	251.6	2.2	0.8	10.3	4.1
RETAIL	1012.4	1012.1	957.3	0.3	*	55.1	5.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	341.8	339.2	322.0	2.6	0.8	19.8	6.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	337.1	335.1	324.4	2.0	0.6	12.7	3.9
SERVICES	1214.3	1205.9	1163.5	8.4	0.7	50.8	4.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118.7	118.7	116.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	323.5	321.5	304.8	2.0	0.6	18.7	6.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	3951.2	3936.4	3808.8	14.8	0.4	142.4	3.7
GOVERNMENT	705.8	705.9	680.8	-0.1	*	25.0	3.7

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985		1986											Over-the-Year Change	
	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4489.6	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4621.6	4642.3	4637.[illegible]	3.3	147.4
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	8.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.[illegible]	10.0	10.1	2.0	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	338.3	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.3	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.7	339.0	341.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	518.0	517.7	519.8	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.3	528.5	527.6	526.0	526.3	1.6	8.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.3	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.0	319.4	320.2	320.9	322.0	321.7	3.3	[illegible]
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.9	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.9	206.5	[illegible]	-1.4
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.7	245.7	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.[illegible]	238.0	242.5	243.4	242.6	244.3	246.2	0.6	1.5
TRADE	1210.0	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.8	1251.2	1260.6	1267.5	1274.1	1275.6	5.4	65.6
WHOLESALE (1)	251.6	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.4	259.7	261.9	4.1	10.3
RETAIL	957.3	947.1	961.3	965.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1007.9	1012.1	1012.4	5.8	55.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	322.0	320.5	318.8	318.8	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.2	339.2	341.3	6.0	19.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	324.4	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.8	335.1	337.1	3.9	12.7
SERVICES	1163.5	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.4	1205.9	1214.3	4.4	50.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.6	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	116.1	118.7	118.7	1.8	2.1
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	304.8	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.2	321.5	323.5	6.1	18.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	3808.8	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3921.2	3936.4	3951.2	3.7	142.4
GOVERNMENT	680.8	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.4	705.9	705.8	3.7	25.0

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,708,000	5,656,000	5,359,000	349,000	6.5
Employment	5,387,000	5,348,000	5,069,000	318,000	6.3
Unemployment	321,000	308,000	290,000	31,000	10.7
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.4	5.4	0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	---

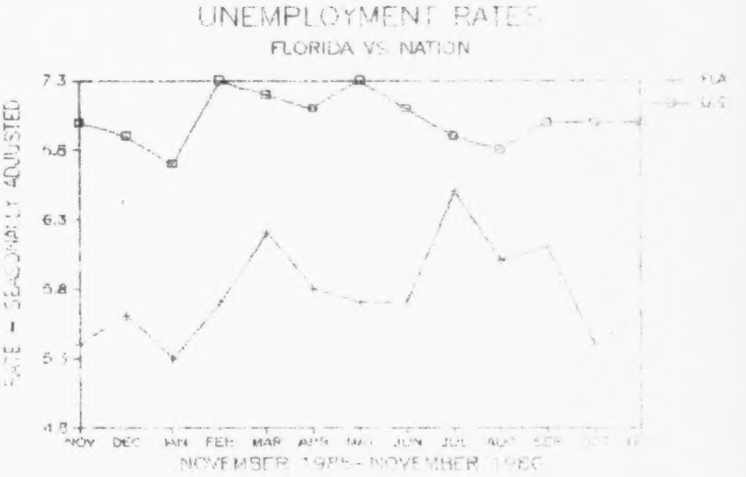
Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	November 1986	October 1986	November 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,694,000	5,666,700	5,354,300	339,000	6.3
Employment	5,374,600	5,335,800	5,059,500	315,100	6.2
Unemployment	319,400	330,900	294,800	24,600	8.3
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.8	5.5	0.1	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.6	6.7	-0.1	---

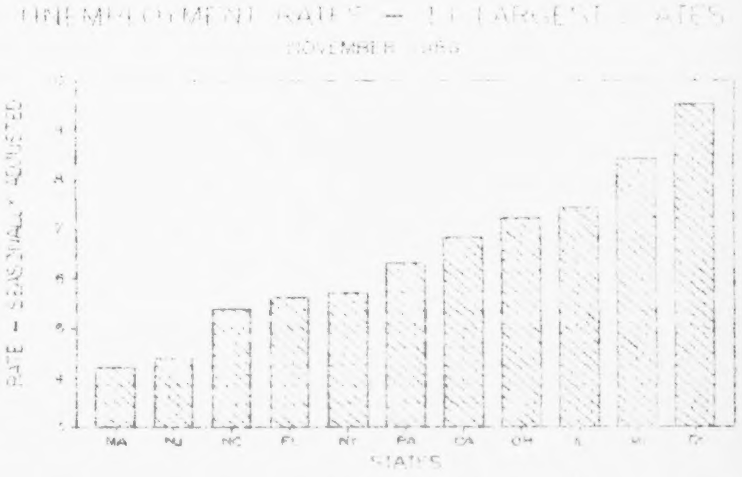
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION UNCHANGED: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November was 5.6 percent which was basically unchanged from month and year ago rates. The labor force consisting of both those employed and unemployed was up to 5,708,000 with the number of jobless Floridians being 321,000. The twelve month average unemployment rate for Florida remained at 5.8 percent. The range of unemployment rates over the last year was from a low of 5.3 percent in January 1986 to a high of 6.5 percent in July 1986. The labor force participation rate held at 61.7 percent of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 and over.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

The national civilian unemployment rate remained unchanged in November at 7.0 percent. Both the month and year ago rates were also 7.0 percent. The unemployment rate has hovered around 7.0 percent for more than a year. This kind of long plateau is typical of the jobless rate's cyclical behavior. The level of the plateau has tended to rise with each of the recent cycles. For example, the rate leveled off at 5.0 percent following the 1969-70 recession and subsequent expansion and remained there for about a year and a half. After the recession of 1973-75, the unemployment rate fell for almost three years and then settled at about 6.0 percent for a year and three quarters. The current rate has hovered around 7.0 percent for nearly a year and a half, despite the fact that employment has continued to grow. Job gains have absorbed the increases in the labor force. Over the last year, the national labor force grew by 2.1 million, with adult women accounting for more than half of that growth. The distribution of the unemployed by duration was the same as last year, with slightly more than one in four jobless for fifteen weeks or more and one in seven jobless for more than six months. Among the reasons for unemployment, only the number of job leavers has increased significantly, a change that may suggest that workers have increased confidence in their ability to find a new job.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's November unemployment rate of 5.6 percent was ranked as the fourth lowest rate compared to the nation's eleven largest states. Massachusetts (4.2 percent), New Jersey (4.4 percent), and North Carolina (5.4 percent) exhibited lower unemployment rates than Florida with Texas receiving the highest November rate of 9.5 percent.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, October 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	4.2	California	6.8
New Jersey	4.4	Ohio	7.2
North Carolina	5.4	Illinois	7.4
Florida	5.6	Michigan	8.4
New York	5.7	Texas	9.5
Pennsylvania	6.3		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LOCAL ECONOMISTS: To assist the users of local labor market information, the Division of Labor, Employment and Training has placed twelve economists throughout the state. They gauge their local economies and write a monthly Labor Market Trends publication that covers their local region. The Economists are primarily responsible for the production and analysis of local employment and unemployment statistics. A list of the Economists, their addresses, and phone numbers is provided.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
November 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	27,644	31,111	32,666	-11.14	-15.37
Interstate Initial Claims	3,229	3,552	3,324	- 9.09	- 2.86
Intrastate Initial Claims	24,415	27,559	29,342	-11.41	-16.79
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,741	8,312	8,408	- 6.87	- 7.93
Trade	3,850	4,171	4,938	- 7.70	-22.03
Construction	4,492	4,690	4,717	- 4.22	- 4.77
Manufacturing	4,299	5,379	6,037	-20.08	-28.79
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,375	3,089	3,400	-23.11	-30.15
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	858	994	825	-13.68	4.00
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	679	778	731	-12.72	- 7.11
Information Not Available	121	146	286	-17.12	-57.69
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	229,347	258,040	241,921	-11.12	- 5.20
Interstate Weeks Claimed	31,363	36,103	31,033	-13.13	1.06
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	197,984	221,937	210,888	-10.79	- 6.12
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	169,548	184,724	203,308	- 8.22	-16.61
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,531,479	1,524,419	1,465,849	0.46	4.48
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,365,000	9,574,879	8,639,199	- 2.19	8.40
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	207,595	216,137	183,994	- 4.0	12.8
New Applications (month)	37,663	51,308	39,664	-26.6	- 5.0
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	244,674	210,460	232,498*	16.3	5.2
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	35,200	44,950	29,665	-21.7	18.7
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	39,542	37,893	24,538	4.4	61.1
Placement Transactions (month)	18,559	24,472	17,259	-24.2	7.5
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	89,012	74,430	79,550*	19.6	11.9
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	79,541	67,152	74,365*	18.4	7.0
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	105,903	87,405	93,431*	21.2	13.3
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	12,985	10,595	11,710*	22.6	10.9

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOVEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1986 *	NOVEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1986 *	NOVEMBER 1985	NOVEMBER 1986	OCTOBER 1986 *	NOVEMBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	411.30	385.75	403.09	45.7	43.1	47.2	9.00	8.95	8.54
PHOSPHATE ROCK	462.49	400.14	418.32	44.3	39.0	41.5	10.44	10.26	10.08
MANUFACTURING	334.51	327.24	331.89	41.4	40.6	41.8	8.08	8.06	7.94
DURABLE GOODS	345.53	341.46	342.08	42.5	42.0	42.6	8.13	8.13	8.03
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	300.98	307.84	279.27	41.4	41.6	39.5	7.27	7.40	7.07
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	259.78	251.69	245.96	41.3	40.4	41.2	6.29	6.23	5.97
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	413.10	418.50	429.38	45.9	46.5	51.3	9.00	9.00	8.37
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	439.75	450.98	404.49	43.8	45.6	43.4	10.04	9.89	9.32
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	316.29	310.75	324.75	42.8	41.6	43.3	7.39	7.47	7.50
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	384.70	366.37	349.03	45.1	42.8	41.8	8.53	8.56	8.35
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	346.38	336.98	361.88	42.5	41.5	43.6	8.15	8.12	8.30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	395.37	389.09	381.52	41.4	41.0	39.7	9.55	9.49	9.61
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	305.12	314.11	299.15	40.2	40.9	38.8	7.59	7.68	7.71
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	249.85	250.50	241.49	39.1	40.6	41.0	6.39	6.17	5.89
NONDURABLE GOODS	320.00	308.85	319.09	40.0	38.8	40.7	8.00	7.96	7.84
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	290.56	270.44	310.30	40.3	38.8	42.8	7.21	6.97	7.25
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	269.28	267.21	300.34	39.6	41.3	45.3	6.80	6.47	6.63
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	268.58	273.15	238.65	38.7	38.8	37.0	6.94	7.04	6.45
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	198.02	192.68	184.60	38.6	36.7	36.7	5.13	5.25	5.03
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	528.77	508.12	538.56	45.9	44.3	48.0	11.52	11.47	11.22
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	340.58	340.21	337.64	37.8	37.1	36.9	9.01	9.17	9.15
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	462.44	439.01	439.73	42.7	40.8	42.9	10.83	10.76	10.25
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	261.62	255.58	261.02	39.4	39.2	42.1	6.64	6.52	6.20
COMMUNICATION	496.29	491.17	519.94	41.6	39.9	42.1	11.93	12.31	12.35
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	519.16	509.07	499.39	43.7	42.6	43.2	11.88	11.95	11.56
BANKING	255.82	238.75	232.44	40.8	38.2	39.0	6.27	6.25	5.96

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LOCAL OFFICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Tallahassee, Florida 32301
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CHERYL WALDMAN ORC-001
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY, SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

3/12/87 51765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Trends

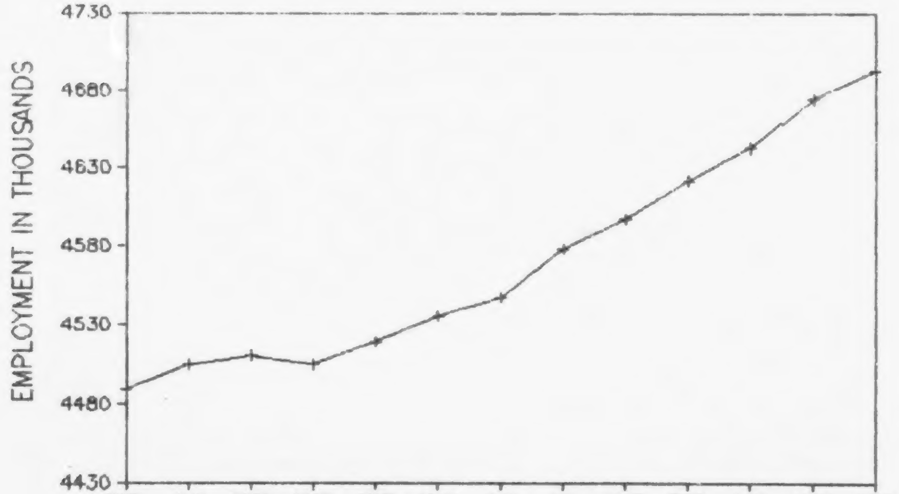
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural job growth picked up steam in December -- increasing by 4.5 percent over the year. Compared to all the other large states in the nation, Florida experienced the fastest growth rate, and the second highest number of new jobs behind only California.
- Trade pulled far ahead of all the other growth industries with an increase of 7.7 percent in December.
- In 1986, slightly more than one out of every two jobs in the state was in the trade and services industries.
- Florida's unemployment rate at 4.7 percent in December was the lowest in more than a decade.
- Florida became the fifth most populous state in 1986 with only California and Texas receiving more residents.
- New labor legislation was enacted in Florida during 1986.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, DECEMBER 1985-DECEMBER 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: February 1987 **Letter No. 448**

JOB GROWTH PACE PICK UP: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural jobs grew by 4.5 percent in December over the year or by 203,300 new jobs to reach a total of 4,692,800. This was the fastest growth rate in at least a year with most of the previous growth rates being between 3.1 percent to 3.7 percent. Although Florida's annual average employment growth for 1986 will be slower than 1985, the last four months have seen a faster job growth pace.

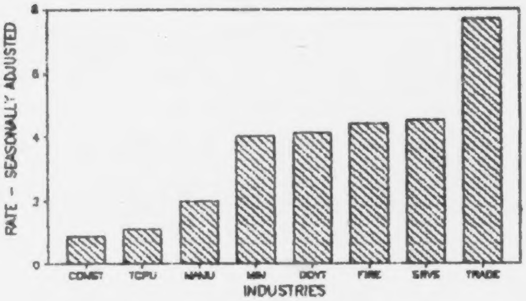
As can be seen on the top graph on this page, trade by far outdid the employment growth rates of all the other industries. The trade industry has been the leading sector now for several months but the December statistics really set trade apart. Only trade and services grew faster than the statewide average (4.5 percent). The slowest growing industries in Florida for December were construction and transportation, communications, and public utilities.

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN FLORIDA: The trade industry remained in December as Florida's fastest growing (7.7 percent), largest (1,290,600), and the industry gaining the highest number of new jobs (92,200) over the year. Trade employment was equivalent to 27.5 percent of total jobs -- which meant that well over one out of every four jobs in Florida was in the trade industry. The largest subsectors in trade contributing to this gain were eating and drinking places; food stores; (wholesale) durable goods; and merchandise stores. Growth in population, income, and tourism are functionally related to the trade industry.

The services industry was in a distant second place behind trade but was still very strong. Jobs grew at a pace of 4.5 percent or 52,400 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 1,222,600 in December. Services employment was equivalent to 26.1 percent of total jobs -- which also meant that more than one out of every four jobs in Florida was in the services sector (and that one out of every two jobs in Florida was in the trade or services sectors). The largest subsectors in the services industry were health services; business services; hotels and other lodging places; and amusement and recreation services.

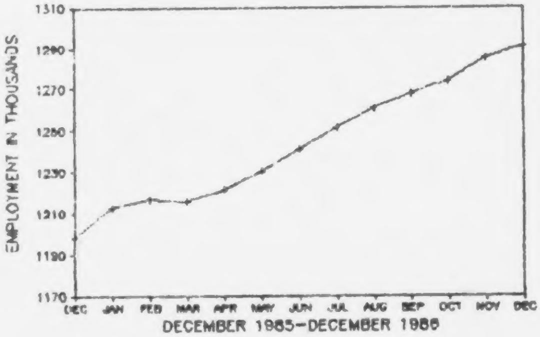
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

DECEMBER 1985/1986



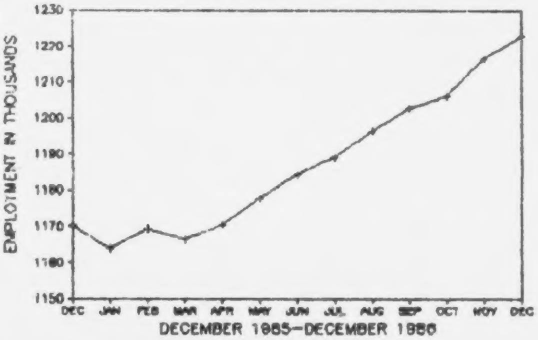
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

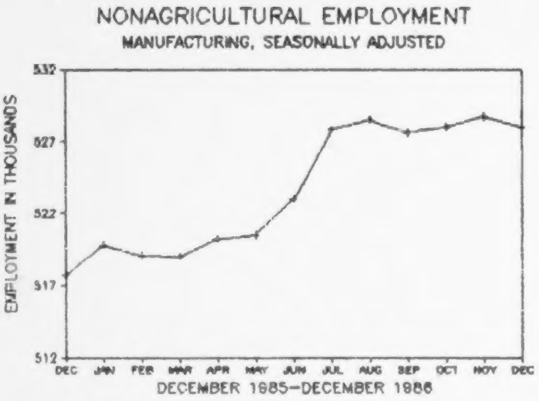
VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Manufacturing employment has basically been flat since August 1986 to the current month. Manufacturing employment gained by 2.0 percent over the year or 10,300 jobs to reach a total of 528,000 in December. This was equivalent to 11.3 percent of total employment in Florida. Despite the fact that Florida's share of national manufacturing employment has increased, the share of total state employment has declined slightly for manufacturing. The largest sectors in manufacturing were electrical and electronic equipment; printing and publishing; and transportation equipment. Softness in the computer/electronics industry has effected Florida and few benefits have been seen as yet due to the falling value of the dollar. Construction-related manufacturing jobs have also been effected as housing has slowed in Florida.

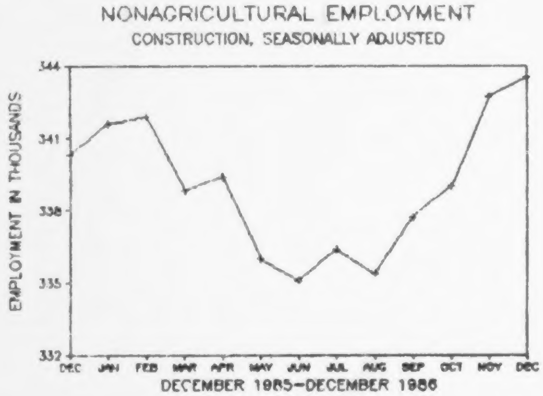
Construction employment showed a smaller increase in December but had been quite strong since September 1986 to November 1986. Construction jobs increased 0.9 percent in December or by 3,200 new jobs to reach a total of 343,500. Construction employment was 7.3 percent of total jobs in Florida. Housing starts in Florida have been slower over the last few months and in December they were at their lowest level in the last twelve months. Most of this slow-down was due to problems in the multi-family sector as opposed to single-family units. The largest subsectors in construction were special trade contractors and general building contractors.

FASTEST JOB GROWTH OF LARGEST STATES: Compared to the eleven largest states in the nation, Florida experienced the fastest growth rate (4.5 percent) in jobs for December over the year. When comparing the number of new jobs over the year, Florida had the second highest number of new jobs behind only California. When all the states are taken into account, the largest percentage gains occurred in Nevada and Tennessee (both nearly 5.0 percent). Of the ten states reporting over-the-year employment declines, three had decreases in excess of 5.0 percent -- Alaska, Louisiana, and Wyoming -- where employment losses were across most industry divisions.

Almost all states reported over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance and real estate, and over four-fifths reported employment increases in trade and government. In contrast, twenty-nine states experienced reductions in manufacturing, with the largest occurring in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining decreases were reported for thirty-one states, with the heaviest in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Since the low point of the 1981-82 recession, four years ago, only four states have had employment declines -- Louisiana, Montana, Oklahoma, and Wyoming. During that time, Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Virginia have increased nonagricultural employment more than twenty percent. California (1.6 million) and Florida (920,000) have added the most jobs.





Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	December Preliminary 1986	November Final 1986	December Final 1985	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4692.8	4674.6	4489.5	18.2	0.4	203.3	4.5
MINING (1)	10.3	10.4	9.9	-0.1	-1.0	0.4	4.0
CONSTRUCTION	343.5	342.7	340.3	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.9
MANUFACTURING	528.0	528.7	517.7	-0.7	-0.1	10.3	2.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	322.9	322.4	312.7	0.5	0.2	10.2	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.9	208.0	207.8	-0.1	*	0.1	*
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	248.6	245.7	245.9	2.9	1.2	2.7	1.1
TRADE	1290.6	1285.1	1198.4	5.5	0.4	92.2	7.7
WHOLESALE (1)	264.6	262.9	253.6	1.7	0.6	11.0	4.3
RETAIL	1028.5	1021.0	947.1	7.5	0.7	81.4	8.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	345.7	342.3	320.5	3.4	1.0	25.2	7.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	339.1	336.9	324.7	2.2	0.7	14.4	4.4
SERVICES	1222.6	1216.4	1170.2	6.2	0.5	52.4	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	121.4	119.2	116.7	2.2	1.8	4.7	4.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	325.7	323.8	307.6	1.9	0.6	18.1	5.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	3982.7	3965.9	3807.1	16.8	0.4	175.6	4.6
GOVERNMENT	710.1	708.7	682.4	1.4	0.2	27.7	4.1

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1985	1986												Over-the-Year Change	
	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4489.5	4505.0	4510.9	4505.1	4519.2	4535.4	4547.3	4577.9	4597.0	4621.6	4642.3	4674.6	4692.8	4.5	203.3
MINING (1)	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.3	4.0	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	340.3	341.6	341.9	338.8	339.4	336.0	335.1	336.4	335.4	337.7	339.0	342.7	343.5	0.9	3.2
MANUFACTURING	517.7	519.9	519.1	519.0	520.2	520.5	523.0	527.8	528.5	527.6	528.0	528.7	528.0	2.0	10.3
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.7	313.3	314.0	315.4	316.2	318.2	319.3	319.4	320.2	320.9	322.0	322.4	322.7	3.3	10.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.8	205.4	204.1	203.3	203.5	202.6	203.9	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.8	208.0	207.9	0.0	0.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	245.9	243.6	243.0	244.1	243.9	243.7	238.0	242.3	243.4	242.6	244.3	245.7	248.6	1.1	2.7
TRADE	1198.4	1212.5	1216.4	1215.8	1221.4	1230.2	1240.9	1251.2	1260.6	1267.5	1274.1	1283.1	1290.6	7.7	92.2
WHOLESALE (1)	253.6	253.4	253.4	254.0	253.8	254.3	255.0	255.0	256.1	256.4	259.7	262.9	264.6	4.3	11.0
RETAIL	947.1	961.3	963.8	964.8	970.3	976.4	985.4	992.6	1001.1	1007.9	1012.1	1021.0	1028.5	8.6	81.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	320.5	318.3	318.9	319.0	322.3	324.5	329.1	331.1	333.4	337.2	339.2	342.3	345.7	7.9	25.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	324.7	325.2	327.8	329.3	330.0	331.1	332.3	332.9	334.2	333.8	335.1	336.9	339.1	4.4	14.4
SERVICES	1170.2	1163.9	1169.3	1166.4	1170.4	1177.5	1184.2	1189.0	1196.2	1202.4	1205.9	1216.4	1222.6	4.5	52.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.7	114.9	114.6	113.3	113.9	115.4	116.2	115.1	117.5	118.1	118.7	119.2	121.4	4.0	4.7
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	307.6	309.2	312.3	314.6	314.8	316.0	316.4	316.7	317.6	319.2	321.5	323.8	325.7	5.9	18.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	3807.1	3815.3	3826.9	3822.9	3834.9	3848.5	3862.6	3889.4	3907.9	3921.2	3936.4	3963.9	3982.7	4.6	175.6
GOVERNMENT	682.4	689.7	684.0	682.2	684.3	686.9	684.7	688.5	689.1	700.4	705.9	708.7	710.1	4.1	27.7

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES59B NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/21/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,737,900	4,685,200	4,532,100	52,700	1.1	205,800	4.5
MINING	10,300	10,400	9,900	- 100	- 1.0	400	4.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,800	8,900	8,600	- 100	- 1.1	200	2.3
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,900	5,000	4,700	- 100	- 2.0	200	4.3
CONSTRUCTION	342,300	343,300	339,200	- 1,000	- .3	3,100	.9
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	96,000	95,900	96,300	100	.1	- 300	- .3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	51,400	51,400	48,700	0	.0	2,700	5.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,900	196,000	194,200	- 1,100	- .6	700	.4
MANUFACTURING	532,500	530,700	522,300	1,800	.3	10,200	2.0
DURABLE GOODS	322,900	322,400	312,700	500	.2	10,200	3.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	28,100	27,800	27,400	300	1.1	700	2.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	14,300	14,100	13,400	200	1.4	900	6.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,400	24,600	24,200	- 200	- .8	200	.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	.0	300	5.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,500	36,600	36,100	- 100	- .3	400	1.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	44,500	44,900	45,200	- 400	- .9	- 700	- 1.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	82,400	82,000	79,800	400	.5	2,600	3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	61,600	61,400	57,800	200	.3	3,800	6.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	16,200	16,200	14,900	0	.0	1,300	8.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,400	9,300	8,700	100	1.1	700	8.0
NONDURABLE GOODS	209,600	208,300	209,600	1,300	.6	0	.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	50,900	49,700	50,300	1,200	2.4	600	1.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 01/21/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	* NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,300	11,200	12,500	1,100	9.8	- 200	- 1.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,900	1,900	1,900	0	.0	0	.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,400	0	.0	- 200	- 8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,600	31,600	32,200	0	.0	- 600	- 1.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,900	14,800	15,300	100	.7	- 400	- 2.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	61,900	61,700	59,700	200	.3	2,200	3.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,200	24,200	25,800	0	.0	- 1,600	- 6.2
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,700	17,800	17,600	- 100	- .6	100	.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,400	- 100	- 4.5	- 300	-12.5
TRANSPORTATION, COMM., ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	248,600	245,700	245,900	2,900	1.2	2,700	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	142,100	139,600	138,900	2,500	1.8	3,200	2.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,900	7,900	7,700	0	.0	200	2.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,900	8,800	8,000	100	1.1	900	11.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,800	49,700	48,900	1,100	2.2	1,900	3.9
WATER TRANSPORTATION	14,700	14,400	15,000	300	2.1	- 300	- 2.0
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	44,600	43,700	44,000	900	2.1	600	1.4
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,800	71,900	- 300	- .4	- 2,400	- 3.3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,000	36,300	35,100	700	1.9	1,900	5.4
TRADE	1,325,800	1,290,000	1,231,200	35,800	2.8	94,600	7.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	264,600	262,900	253,600	1,700	.6	11,000	4.3
DURABLE GOODS	152,500	151,500	148,600	1,000	.7	3,900	2.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	* NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	112,100	111,400	105,000	700	.6	7,100	6.8
RETAIL TRADE	1,061,200	1,027,100	977,600	34,100	3.3	83,600	8.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL,. AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	45,800	45,300	43,700	500	1.1	2,100	4.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	141,200	134,900	128,500	6,300	4.7	12,700	9.9
FOOD STORES	174,700	169,500	162,500	5,200	3.1	12,200	7.5
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,500	110,700	107,400	- 200	- .2	3,100	2.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	60,000	57,000	53,200	3,000	5.3	6,800	12.8
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	52,000	50,500	48,300	1,500	3.0	3,700	7.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	344,600	334,800	319,600	9,800	2.9	25,000	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	132,400	124,400	114,400	8,000	6.4	18,000	15.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	339,100	336,900	324,700	2,200	.7	14,400	4.4
BANKING	73,300	73,100	71,300	200	.3	2,000	2.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	61,100	60,700	58,500	400	.7	2,600	4.4
INSURANCE CARRIERS	56,200	55,600	51,900	600	1.1	4,300	8.3
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	34,700	34,300	32,500	400	1.2	2,200	6.8
REAL ESTATE	87,800	87,500	86,500	300	.3	1,300	1.5
SERVICES	1,215,600	1,205,500	1,163,600	10,100	.8	52,000	4.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	119,100	114,600	114,600	4,500	3.9	4,500	3.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	60,900	60,400	58,500	500	.8	2,400	4.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	235,700	234,500	227,400	1,200	.5	8,300	3.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	46,100	45,900	43,500	200	.4	2,600	6.0
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	17,900	18,000	18,600	- 100	- .6	- 700	- 3.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	DECEMBER 1986	* NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,800	7,600	7,400	200	2.6	400	5.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	71,900	70,900	69,200	1,000	1.4	2,700	3.9
HEALTH SERVICES	325,700	323,800	307,600	1,900	.6	18,100	5.9
LEGAL SERVICES	43,900	43,800	41,500	100	.2	2,400	5.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	49,100	48,800	47,300	300	.6	1,800	3.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	57,700	57,600	57,200	100	.2	500	.9
GOVERNMENT	723,700	722,700	695,300	1,000	.1	28,400	4.1
FEDERAL	108,300	106,500	104,700	1,800	1.7	3,600	3.4
STATE AND LOCAL	615,400	616,200	590,600	- 800	- .1	24,800	4.2
STATE	154,700	155,400	143,400	- 700	- .5	11,300	7.9
LOCAL	460,700	460,800	447,200	- 100	.0	13,500	3.0

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1985 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,704,000	5,708,000	5,380,000	324,000	6.0
Employment	5,437,000	5,387,000	5,081,000	356,000	7.0
Unemployment	267,000	321,000	299,000	- 32,000	-10.7
Unemployment Rate	4.7	5.6	5.6	- 0.9	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.0	6.9	- 0.2	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	December 1986	November 1986	December 1985	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,709,900	5,694,000	5,391,200	318,700	5.9
Employment	5,446,500	5,374,600	5,091,300	355,200	7.0
Unemployment	263,500	319,400	299,900	-36,400	-12.1
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.6	5.6	-1.0	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	6.7	-0.4	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

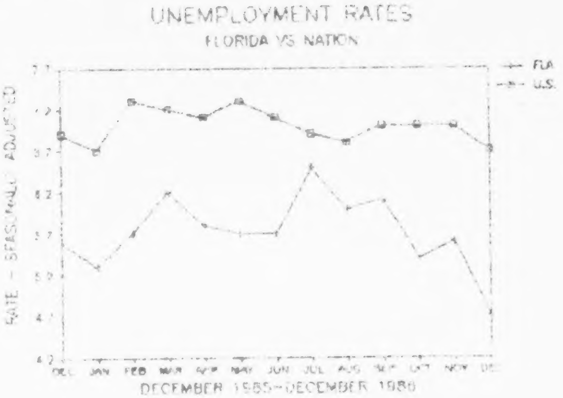
LOWEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN OVER A DECADE: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped sharply to 4.7 percent from 5.6 percent a month ago. The last time Florida had a lower unemployment rate was December 1973 when it stood at 4.5 percent. The range of unemployment rates during 1986 was from a low of 4.7 percent in December to a high of 6.5 percent in July. The twelve-month average unemployment rate for 1986 was 5.7 percent. Since December's rate fell so far to 4.7 percent, it is very likely that the rate will rise some in January to be more in line with the annual average. The number of unemployed in December stood at 267,000 out of a labor force of 5,704,000.

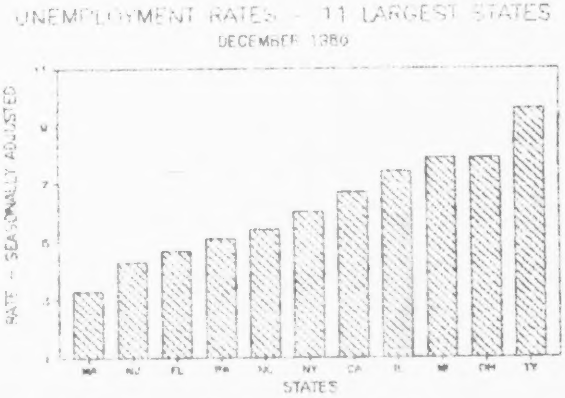
The national civilian unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 percent from 7.0 percent a month ago. Nationally a slight decline in the jobless rate did occur during the second half of 1986.

Overall national job growth was more moderate last year than earlier in the recovery. More than 2.4 million jobs were added to nonfarm payrolls nationwide during 1986. The services industry itself accounted for more than four out of every ten new payroll jobs in 1986. Factory employment edged up in December but the level was still more than 100,000 below the level of last January.

NOTE: All historical data from the Current Population Survey starting with the December 1986 release have been revised to reflect new seasonal factors.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's December unemployment rate was ranked as the third lowest compared to the rates of the eleven largest states. Those states with rates below that of Florida were Massachusetts (3.3 percent) and New Jersey (4.3 percent). Texas (9.6 percent), Ohio (7.9 percent), and Michigan (7.9 percent) experienced the highest unemployment rates of the eleven largest states.





Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, December 1986

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.3	California	6.7
New Jersey	4.3	Illinois	7.4
Florida	4.7	Michigan	7.9
Pennsylvania	5.1	Ohio	7.9
North Carolina	5.4	Texas	9.6
New York	6.0		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA BECAME FIFTH MOST POPULOUS STATE: California, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania continued to rank as the most populous states in the union in 1986; however, Florida passed Illinois as the fifth largest, according to estimates from the Census Bureau.

Since ranking as the tenth largest state in 1960, Florida has passed Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and now Illinois. Over the same period, Texas was the only other state among the top ten to move up, rising from sixth position to third.

The ten fastest growing states since 1980 were: Alaska (33 percent); Arizona (22 percent); Florida (20 percent); Nevada (20 percent); Texas (17 percent); California, Utah, and New Mexico (14 percent); Colorado (13 percent); and Georgia (12 percent). In numbers, Florida gained a total of 1.9 million people, surpassed only by California at 3.3 million and Texas at 2.5 million.

Source: U.S. Census Report, American Marketplace.

STATE LABOR LEGISLATION ENACTED IN 1986: Many significant laws covering a wide variety of employment standards subjects were enacted in the different states during 1986. Laws were enacted in many traditional labor fields, including minimum wage protection, collection of unpaid wages, child labor, collective bargaining, and employment discrimination. Important legislation was also adopted involving whistleblower protection, prohibitions on the employment of illegal aliens, asbestos abatement, and on the emerging issues of regulation of workplace smoking and on testing employees for drugs and AIDS.

The following is a summary of labor legislation enacted during 1986 for the State of Florida.

CHILD LABOR: For the first time, limits were imposed during the school year on work hours of 16- and 17-year-old students; the maximum is now 30 hours a week, 10 hours a day, and 6 days a week. Also, permissible weekly hours for minors under 16 were reduced from 40 to 30 a week during the school year, and made inapplicable during holiday and summer vacations. The nightwork hours for minors age 17 and under will no longer be restricted during holiday and summer vacations, but a reduction from 1 a.m. to midnight was made in the latest hour 16- and 17-year-olds may work before schooldays.

BACKGROUND CLEARANCE: Except as authorized by law, counties and municipalities are prohibited from enacting or enforcing any ordinance, resolution, rule, or other action requiring the registration or background screening of individuals for specific types or categories of employment. They are also prohibited from requiring individuals to carry identification cards issued as a result of such registration or screening. Ordinances requiring certain skills, knowledge or moral character, may be permitted if such regulation is not prohibited by law and does not unfairly discriminate against any class of individuals.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES: A new talent agency regulatory law was enacted, to be administered by the Department of Professional Regulation. Talent agencies must obtain a license, post a $5,000 surety bond, maintain specified records, provide each applicant a copy of the contract, and must not engage in specific prohibited practices.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH: An Asbestos Committee was created within the Executive Office of the Governor. The Committee will develop an asbestos identification and remediation plan including methods for notifying employees and residents of the presence of friable asbestos, methods for minimizing employee exposure until friable asbestos is remediated, and requirements for training of asbestos abatement workers. The Secretary of Labor and Employment Security will serve on the 12-member committee.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING: As part of a reorganization, responsibility for vocational rehabilitation was transferred from the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services to a new Division of Vocational Rehabilitation within the Department of Labor and Employment Security.

OTHER LAWS: A whistleblower's Act of 1986 was enacted to protect from employer retaliation any public sector employee or employee of an independent contractor under contract with a public agency who reports, to an appropriate agency, mismanagement, waste of funds, or the possible violation of certain laws or who participates in an enforcement proceeding. Protection does not apply to knowingly disclosing false information.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

December 1986

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	32,205	27,643	34,088	16.50	- 5.52
Interstate Initial Claims	4,335	3,244	4,261	33.63	1.74
Intrastate Initial Claims	27,870	24,399	29,827	14.23	- 6.56
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,416	7,708	8,516	9.21	- 1.15
Trade	4,344	3,883	4,656	11.87	- 6.70
Construction	5,201	4,473	4,801	16.28	8.33
Manufacturing	5,036	4,241	6,297	18.75	-20.03
Mining, Government, Agriculture	3,069	2,428	3,725	26.40	-17.61
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	933	878	846	6.26	10.28
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	752	671	739	12.07	1.76
Information Not Available	117	117	247	0.00	-52.63
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	251,203	229,509	261,048	9.45	- 3.77
Interstate Weeks Claimed	33,908	30,485	29,850	11.23	13.59
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	217,295	199,024	231,198	9.18	- 6.01
ECONOMIC/1					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	163,576	169,039	211,798	- 3.23	-22.77
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,491,999	1,522,849	1,508,459	- 2.03	- 1.09
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	42	0.00	- 2.38
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,285,559	9,365,859	8,490,629	0.86	9.36
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide					
JOB SERVICES/2					
Active file (end of month)	193,192	207,595	177,658	- 6.9	8.7
New Applications (month)	38,356	37,663	42,702	1.8	-10.2
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-85 to date)	280,018	244,674	269,422*	14.4	3.9
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,988	35,200	30,549	5.1	21.1
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	31,328	39,542	20,934	-20.8	49.7
Placement Transactions (month)	22,010	18,559	20,510	18.6	7.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-85 to date)	105,937	89,012	95,065*	19.0	11.4
Nonfarm (07-01-85 to date)	94,670	79,541	88,039*	19.0	7.5
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	127,460	105,903	113,703*	20.4	12.1
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-85 to date)	15,484	12,985	14,403*	19.2	7.5

* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS	*		AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS	*		AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	*	
	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985	DECEMBER 1986	NOVEMBER 1986	DECEMBER 1985
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	412.65	413.59	451.01	45.0	45.7	51.9	9.17	9.05	8.69
PHOSPHATE ROCK	462.49	462.49	484.54	44.3	44.3	48.6	10.44	10.44	9.97
MANUFACTURING	344.77	333.68	342.55	42.2	41.4	42.5	8.17	8.06	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	348.86	344.29	356.59	42.7	42.4	43.7	8.17	8.12	8.16
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	301.59	305.56	274.70	40.7	41.8	38.8	7.41	7.31	7.08
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	278.71	260.19	246.63	44.1	41.3	40.9	6.32	6.30	6.03
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	421.81	408.61	436.39	46.2	45.3	51.1	9.13	9.02	8.54
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	408.00	440.00	420.44	40.0	44.0	46.0	10.20	10.00	9.14
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	312.06	316.52	335.28	42.4	42.6	44.0	7.36	7.43	7.62
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	376.20	372.61	368.51	44.0	44.2	42.9	8.55	8.43	8.59
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	345.98	345.14	381.34	42.4	42.4	46.0	8.16	8.14	8.29
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	408.50	399.31	415.00	42.2	41.9	41.5	9.68	9.53	10.00
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	315.14	297.26	314.47	42.3	39.9	41.0	7.45	7.45	7.67
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	274.99	253.53	239.20	42.7	39.8	39.8	6.44	6.37	6.01
NONDURABLE GOODS	340.29	320.40	325.92	41.6	40.1	41.1	8.18	7.99	7.93
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	324.86	288.23	315.42	43.9	40.2	44.3	7.40	7.17	7.12
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	318.71	266.51	321.17	46.8	39.6	47.3	6.81	6.73	6.79
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	267.44	268.58	232.40	39.1	38.7	36.2	6.84	6.94	6.42
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	189.69	202.75	181.66	36.2	39.6	34.8	5.24	5.12	5.22
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	575.99	537.08	529.93	48.2	46.5	47.4	11.95	11.55	11.18
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	356.57	341.33	352.26	39.4	37.8	38.0	9.05	9.03	9.27
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	496.35	454.16	465.16	45.0	41.4	44.9	11.03	10.97	10.36
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	279.22	260.31	269.88	41.8	39.5	42.5	6.68	6.59	6.35
COMMUNICATION	524.49	525.83	503.89	42.4	42.1	41.1	12.37	12.49	12.26
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	527.39	527.31	495.07	42.6	43.4	42.9	12.38	12.15	11.54
BANKING	244.90	253.94	248.26	39.5	40.5	40.9	6.20	6.27	6.07

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

4/13/87 S1765-3

FLORIDA Employment Trends

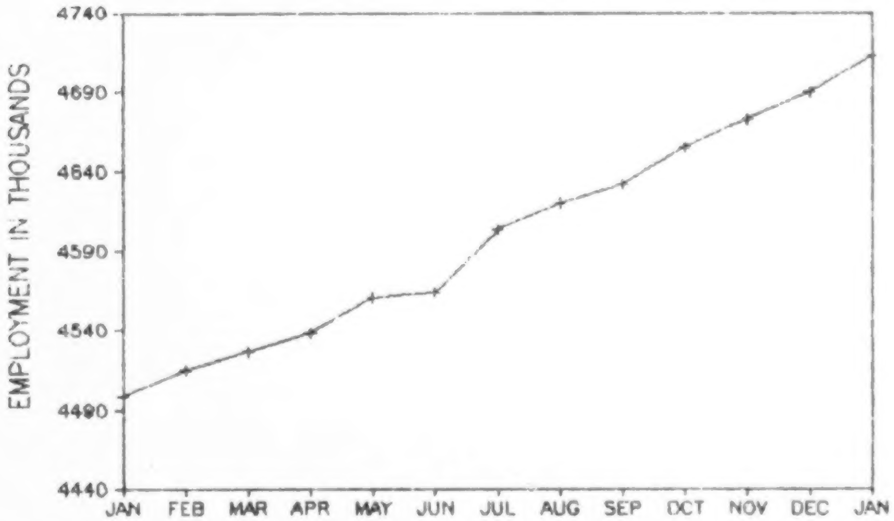
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Florida experienced the fastest job growth in well over a year of 4.7 percent. The 1986 annual average rate of job growth was 4.1 percent.
- Of the eleven largest states in the nation, Florida's employment growth rate was the highest followed by California (3.3 percent).
- Florida's fastest growing sectors continued to be services (7.0 percent) and trade (6.5 percent). Manufacturing and construction remained at sluggish levels in January.
- Florida's unemployment rate of 5.8 percent held steady over the year and was consistent with the annual average unemployment rate (5.7 percent) for 1986.
- Revised nonagricultural employment statistics for 1985 and 1986 are enclosed.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, JANUARY 1986–JANUARY 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: March 1987 **Letter No. 449**

JOB GROWTH STRONGEST IN WELL OVER A YEAR: Total nonagricultural employment seasonally adjusted grew by the fastest growth rate (4.7 percent) in well over a year. Annual average job growth was 4.1 percent during 1986. There were 213,200 new jobs in January over the year with total nonfarm employment at 4,711,800 in Florida. As can be seen on the front page graph, the month-to-month gains in Florida's employment have been fairly steady over the last twelve months except for a mild slowdown during June 1986. All of Florida's major industrial sectors experienced positive job growth during January compared to a year ago.

To the right of this paragraph, it can be seen that four sectors dominated the growth rate comparisons of Florida's industries. These industries all grew faster than the statewide average growth rate of 4.7 percent in January. They were services; trade; mining; and finance, insurance, and real estate. It should be noted that mining gained only 600 new jobs over the year but due to its relative small size this was equivalent to an increase of 6.5 percent in employment. Those industries growing slower than the statewide average were government; transportation, communications, and public utilities; construction; and manufacturing.

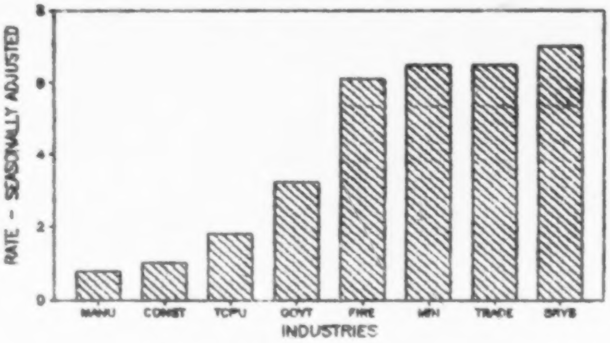
Note: Nonagricultural employment statistics for 1985 and 1986 have been revised due to benchmarking. Refer to page 10 for additional information.

STRONGEST AND MOST STABLE INDUSTRIES IN FLORIDA: The services sector took the lead in January as Florida's fastest growing industry with a rate of 7.0 percent and it gained the highest number of new jobs with 80,900 compared to all the other sectors over the year. Services was the second largest industry in Florida with a total employment level of 1,242,000. Trade had been the fastest growing industry over the last few months. Subsectors within the services industry which contributed to this healthy growth were health services; business services; and amusement and recreational services. Strong service employment growth in Florida has mirrored the national trend and has responded to healthy population, income, and tourist gains in Florida. Over the month Florida experienced a slight drop of 0.2 percent in services employment after the adjustment for seasonality.

Trade, Florida's largest industry, also grew over the year at a rapid pace of 6.5 percent or by 78,000 new jobs to reach a total employment level of 1,285,900. Subsectors within trade that contributed to this growth were eating and drinking places; food stores; retail stores; and merchandise stores. Trade employment has increased steadily over the last twelve months with an especially strong showing in January over the month. Trade jobs were similarly influenced in Florida with gains in population, income, and tourism.

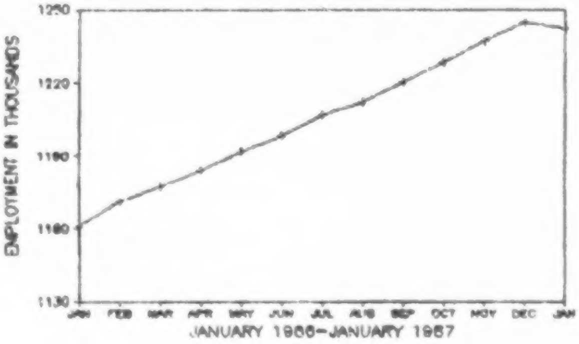
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

JANUARY 1987/1986



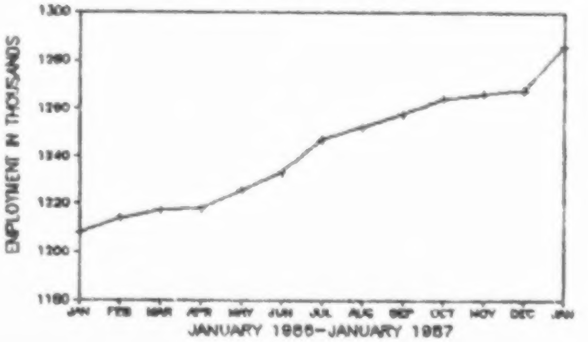
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Informat in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employm Statistics Program.

VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Construction job levels have vacillated over the months but have shown a steadier growth pattern since September 1986. Annual employment growth was 1.0 percent or by 3,400 jobs to reach 343,300 in Florida for January. Interest rates were still relatively low and housing starts rebounded in January from an anemic level in December.

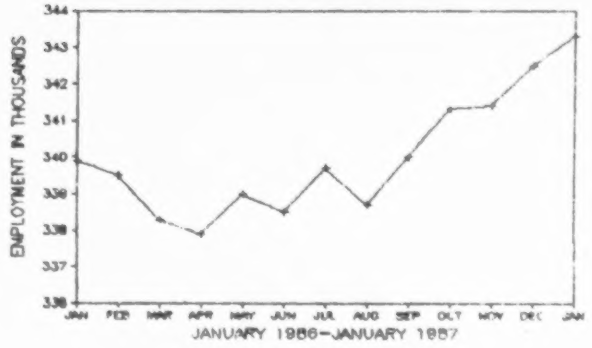
Manufacturing employment grew by a relatively slow 0.8 percent in January or by 4,000 new jobs over the year to reach a level of 520,500. Factory jobs in Florida at least were at an all-time high level whereas the national level was still below the previous peak in factory employment. Gains in manufacturing jobs were felt in the subsectors of printing and publishing; transportation equipment; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products. Machinery and electrical and electronic equipment jobs have been very soft due to the recent shakeout in these industries.

FASTEST JOB GROWTH OF THE LARGEST STATES: Florida's job growth rate of 4.7 percent was the fastest of the eleven largest states. California and North Carolina were the second and third fastest growing states with employment gains of 3.3 percent and 3.1 percent respectively. Texas was the only large state to lose nonagricultural employment (-2.6 percent) in January compared to a year ago. In terms of the number of new jobs created over the year, California gained the highest (359,900) followed by Florida (213,200) and New York (174,100).

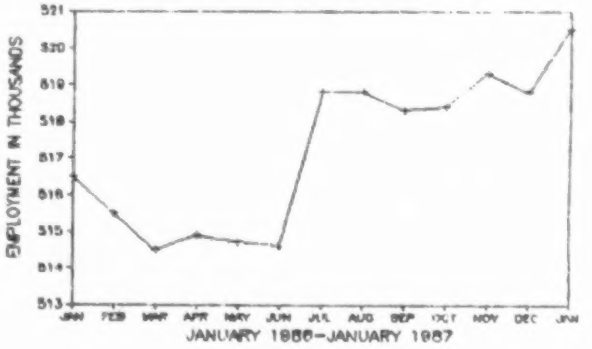
When comparing all the states in the nation, the largest percentage gains occurred in Nevada (7.1 percent), Georgia (4.9 percent), and Tennessee (4.8 percent). Of the six states with over-the-year employment declines, three had decreases in excess of 3.0 percent -- Wyoming (6.7 percent), Louisiana (4.4 percent), and Alaska (3.7 percent) -- where employment losses took place across most industry divisions.

Almost all states experienced over-the-year employment increases in services and finance, insurance, and real estate, and over four-fifths reported employment increases in trade and government. In contrast, twenty-six states had reductions in manufacturing, with the largest occurring in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining decreases occurred in thirty states, with the heaviest in California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

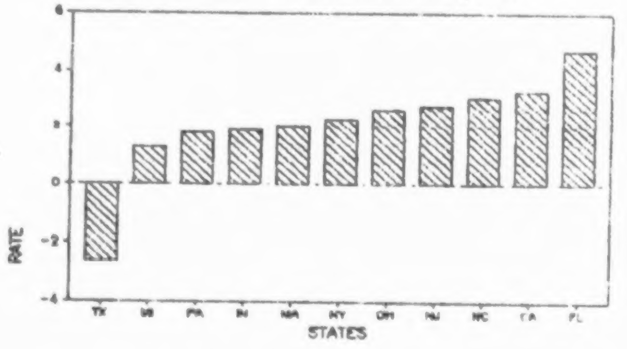
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, JANUARY 1987/1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	JANUARY 1987	DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,722,000	4,739,300	4,508,700	- 17,300	- .4	213,300	4.7
MINING	9,800	9,700	9,200	100	1.0	600	6.5
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,500	8,500	7,700	0	.0	800	10.4
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	3,800	0	.0	900	23.7
CONSTRUCTION	336,500	342,300	333,200	- 5,800	- 1.7	3,300	1.0
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,300	93,700	92,200	- 1,400	- 1.5	100	.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	50,000	50,400	48,300	- 400	.8	1,700	3.5
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	194,200	198,200	192,700	- 4,000	- 2.0	1,500	.8
MANUFACTURING	522,700	522,800	518,700	- 100	.0	4,000	.8
DURABLE GOODS	314,000	314,800	312,500	- 800	- .3	1,500	.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	26,800	27,000	26,900	- 200	- .7	- 100	.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,100	14,900	13,900	200	1.3	1,200	8.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,000	25,000	24,000	0	.0	1,000	4.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,300	5,200	5,100	100	1.9	200	3.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,400	36,400	36,700	0	.0	- 300	- .8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,700	43,000	44,500	- 300	- .7	- 1,800	- 4.0
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	74,800	75,200	75,800	- 400	- .5	- 1,000	- 1.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	63,700	63,700	62,100	0	.0	1,600	2.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,000	15,100	14,500	- 100	- .7	500	3.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,200	9,300	9,000	- 100	- 1.1	200	2.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,700	208,000	206,200	700	.3	2,500	1.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	51,100	50,200	50,200	900	1.8	900	1.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	JANUARY 1987	* DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	13,800	12,700	13,400	1,100	8.7	400	3.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,700	1,700	-100	-5.9	-100	-5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	.0	100	4.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,800	31,900	32,000	-100	-.3	-200	-.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,400	14,500	14,600	-100	-.7	-200	-1.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	62,000	61,700	59,900	300	.5	2,100	3.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,600	23,900	24,500	-300	-1.3	-900	-3.7
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,100	1,900	100	4.8	300	15.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	17,400	17,400	16,500	0	.0	900	5.5
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,000	2,000	2,400	0	.0	-400	-16.7
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	247,400	250,200	243,000	-2,800	-1.1	4,400	1.8
TRANSPORTATION	141,900	143,700	139,400	-1,800	-1.3	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,600	0	.0	-500	-5.8
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,800	8,600	8,100	200	2.3	700	8.6
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,300	50,900	47,600	-600	-1.2	2,700	5.7
WATER TRANSPORTATION	15,800	15,500	14,600	300	1.9	1,200	8.2
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	42,700	44,000	44,100	-1,300	-3.0	-1,400	-3.2
COMMUNICATION	69,000	69,700	69,400	-700	-1.0	-400	-.6
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,500	36,800	34,200	-300	-.8	2,300	6.7
TRADE	1,291,900	1,303,100	1,213,800	-11,200	-.9	78,100	6.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	255,200	255,000	247,500	200	.1	7,700	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	146,500	146,400	144,300	100	.1	2,200	1.5

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	JANUARY 1987	DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	108,700	108,600	103,200	100	.1	5,500	5.3
RETAIL TRADE	1,036,700	1,048,100	966,300	- 11,400	- 1.1	70,400	7.3
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	42,300	43,400	41,100	- 1,100	- 2.5	1,200	2.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	130,800	136,100	121,700	- 5,300	- 3.9	9,100	7.5
FOOD STORES	173,400	175,400	161,900	- 2,000	- 1.1	11,500	7.1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	110,100	110,400	105,200	- 300	- .3	4,900	4.7
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	55,100	58,100	52,800	- 3,000	- 5.2	2,300	4.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,600	52,200	48,100	- 600	- 1.1	3,500	7.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	350,800	344,200	323,300	6,600	1.9	27,500	8.5
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	122,600	128,300	112,200	- 5,700	- 4.4	10,400	9.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	347,100	349,500	327,100	- 2,400	- .7	20,000	6.1
BANKING	73,100	73,600	71,200	- 500	- .7	1,900	2.7
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	63,900	64,600	58,700	- 700	- 1.1	5,200	8.9
INSURANCE CARRIERS	56,600	56,300	52,000	300	.5	4,600	8.8
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,400	32,700	31,600	- 300	- .9	800	2.5
REAL ESTATE	94,600	96,200	89,600	- 1,600	- 1.7	5,000	5.6
SERVICES	1,245,100	1,240,800	1,164,700	4,300	.3	80,400	6.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118,800	117,900	112,600	900	.8	6,200	5.5
PERSONAL SERVICES	64,500	62,800	60,300	1,700	2.7	4,200	7.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	247,200	245,600	228,900	1,600	.7	18,300	8.0
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	46,900	46,800	43,600	100	.2	3,300	7.6
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	19,200	19,100	19,600	100	.5	- 400	- 2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 02/24/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JANUARY 1987	* DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,200	7,200	7,200	0	.0	0	.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	82,100	78,800	75,200	3,300	4.2	6,900	9.2
HEALTH SERVICES	324,600	326,400	304,000	- 1,800	- .6	20,600	6.8
LEGAL SERVICES	45,400	45,900	42,600	- 500	- 1.1	2,800	6.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48,200	49,400	45,500	- 1,200	- 2.4	2,700	5.9
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	63,900	63,700	60,500	200	.3	3,400	5.6
GOVERNMENT	721,500	720,900	699,000	600	.1	22,500	3.2
FEDERAL	110,600	111,900	106,500	- 1,300	- 1.2	4,100	3.8
STATE AND LOCAL	610,900	609,000	592,500	1,900	.3	18,400	3.1
STATE	149,700	149,700	144,900	0	.0	4,800	3.3
LOCAL	461,200	459,300	447,600	1,900	.4	13,600	3.0

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	January Preliminary 1987	December Final 1986	January Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4711.8	4688.9	4498.6	22.9	0.5	213.2	4.7
MINING (1)	9.8	9.7	9.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	6.5
CONSTRUCTION	343.3	342.5	339.9	0.8	0.2	3.4	1.0
MANUFACTURING	520.5	518.8	516.5	1.7	0.3	4.0	0.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	314.0	314.8	312.5	-0.8	-0.3	1.5	0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.8	206.3	203.2	-0.5	-0.2	2.6	1.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	247.4	250.2	243.0	-2.8	-1.1	4.4	1.8
TRADE	1285.9	1267.9	1207.9	18.0	1.4	78.0	6.5
WHOLESALE (1)	255.2	255.0	247.5	0.2	0.1	7.7	3.1
RETAIL	1030.4	1014.1	960.2	16.3	1.6	70.2	7.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	350.9	343.8	323.2	7.1	2.1	27.7	8.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	347.1	349.5	327.1	-2.4	-0.7	20.0	6.1
SERVICES	1242.0	1244.4	1161.1	-2.4	-0.2	80.9	7.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.5	120.3	111.3	-2.8	-2.3	6.2	5.6
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	324.6	326.4	304.0	-1.8	-0.6	20.6	6.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	3996.0	3983.0	3804.7	13.0	0.3	191.3	5.0
GOVERNMENT	715.8	705.9	693.9	9.9	1.4	21.9	3.2

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1987 JAN(P)	Over-the-Year Change %	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4498.6	4514.6	4526.1	4538.0	4560.5	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.8	4.7	213.2
MINING (1)	9.2	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.8	6.5	0.6
CONSTRUCTION	339.9	339.5	338.3	337.9	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	343.3	1.0	3.4
MANUFACTURING	516.5	515.5	514.5	514.9	514.7	514.6	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.5	0.8	4.0
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.5	311.5	311.3	311.6	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.0	314.7	314.0	314.0	0.5	1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.2	203.2	202.9	203.0	203.2	203.8	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.0	206.1	206.3	205.8	1.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.0	243.3	244.9	244.2	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.8	246.4	247.0	250.2	247.4	1.8	4.4
TRADE	1207.9	1213.9	1217.5	1218.0	1225.5	1232.0	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1285.9	6.5	78.0
WHOLESALE (1)	247.5	248.1	249.0	249.1	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.2	3.1	7.7
RETAIL	960.2	965.9	969.3	969.5	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1030.4	7.3	70.2
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	323.2	325.7	326.7	328.1	334.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.0	350.9	8.6	27.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	327.1	329.2	331.9	335.7	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.1	6.1	20.0
SERVICES	1161.1	1171.1	1177.2	1184.1	1191.7	1198.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.0	1244.4	1242.0	7.0	80.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	111.3	113.0	114.4	115.1	116.0	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.0	120.3	117.5	5.6	6.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	304.0	306.3	308.0	310.3	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	324.6	6.8	20.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3804.7	3822.3	3834.1	3844.5	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3996.0	5.0	191.3
GOVERNMENT	693.9	692.3	692.0	693.5	696.1	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	715.8	3.2	21.9

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

BENCHMARKING--THE ANNUAL REVISIONS: Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment which appear in this publication each month are based on a survey of employers who participate on a voluntary basis. We would like to take this opportunity to thank those employers.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are revised at the beginning of each year to incorporate new information gathered from employer reports on employment and wages submitted in conjunction with Florida's Unemployment Compensation (UC) Law. When the information on those employees becomes available, it is possible to get a fairly accurate estimate of the number of jobs in each area of the state. Results from UC records are supplemented by a survey of those employers not covered by this law in order to give a more complete estimate. The process of incorporating these new data is called "benchmarking". In the same way that a benchmark is used as a reference point in land surveying, the employment benchmarks serve as a beginning place from which changes in sample employment can be used to estimate the number of nonfarm jobs in the months following the "benchmark". The new benchmark month is March 1986.

Estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary employment are a major input to the total employment component of the labor force estimating procedure. When the nonfarm employment estimates are revised, the labor force estimates are also revised. There are two reasons for this: to incorporate the best available data and to have continuity between the two data series.

Because the principal purpose of the labor force data is for use in federal funding allocations, it is important that the labor force estimates be comparable from area to area and from state to state. In attempting to standardize the labor force estimating procedure, the Bureau of Labor Statistics requires all states to adjust their area estimates to the results of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 65,000 households nationwide. It is through this survey that the monthly national labor force estimates are derived and the monthly estimates for the eleven largest states, including Florida.

In all Labor Market Trends, current month, month ago, and year ago data are presented in the Labor Force Summary table for (1) civilian labor force, (2) total employment, (3) total unemployment, and (4) unemployment rate. Only the statewide statistics are seasonally adjusted. The area data are not seasonally adjusted and are prepared for the administration of various economic assistance programs.

Any questions relating to annual revisions should be directed to the Bureau of Labor Market Information at 904/488-1048.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1986

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1986 BENCHMARK

SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	000000	4508.7	4542.1	4584.3	4577.1	4583.8	4564.0	4530.2	4535.0	4586.5	4634.9	4689.2	4739.3	4589.6
MINING	100005	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.5
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	114005	7.7	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	8.2	7.7	8.1	8.7	8.5	8.2
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114755	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.3
CONSTRUCTION	200005	333.2	334.3	335.9	334.4	338.2	341.2	343.2	343.7	343.4	344.4	343.7	342.3	339.7
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	215005	92.2	91.9	91.9	90.9	91.9	92.5	93.4	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.0	93.7	92.8
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	216005	48.3	48.6	48.8	49.1	49.6	49.5	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.3	50.2	50.4	49.2
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	217005	192.7	193.8	195.2	194.4	196.7	199.2	201.1	200.5	200.1	200.6	199.5	198.2	197.6
MANUFACTURING	300005	518.7	518.2	517.3	516.1	516.5	515.7	511.6	512.7	514.6	516.6	521.4	522.8	516.9
DURABLE GOODS	300025	312.5	311.5	311.3	311.6	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.8	312.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	324005	26.9	26.7	26.6	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.8	27.0	26.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	325005	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.7	14.9	14.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	332005	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.0	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.0	24.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	333005	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334005	36.7	36.5	36.6	36.6	36.3	36.1	35.9	36.2	36.3	36.5	36.8	36.4	36.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	335005	44.5	44.3	44.0	44.2	44.1	44.1	44.0	43.9	43.6	43.1	43.2	43.0	43.8
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336005	75.9	75.4	75.0	75.6	75.5	75.6	75.4	75.9	75.4	75.7	75.4	75.2	75.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	337005	62.1	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.7	61.9	61.9	62.1	62.5	62.7	63.3	63.7	62.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338005	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.9	15.1	15.1	14.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	339005	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	400015	206.2	206.7	206.0	204.5	204.8	203.2	200.0	201.1	202.1	203.3	206.7	208.0	204.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420005	50.2	50.0	49.0	48.4	48.6	47.4	45.5	45.8	46.3	46.6	49.3	50.2	48.1
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	420305	13.4	13.3	12.5	12.6	12.4	11.2	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.8	12.1	12.7	11.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	421005	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	422005	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	423005	32.0	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	31.9	31.8	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.9	32.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	426005	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.0	13.5	13.7	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427005	59.9	59.6	59.9	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.1	60.4	60.5	61.1	61.6	61.7	60.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428005	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.2	23.9	24.0	24.2	24.0	23.9	23.9	24.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	429005	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430005	16.5	16.6	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.9	16.8	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	431005	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
TRANS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	500005	243.0	243.3	244.9	244.2	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.8	245.3	246.4	247.5	250.2	245.0
TRANSPORTATION	500015	139.4	139.0	139.7	140.2	140.3	140.0	141.4	141.0	140.7	141.5	142.3	143.7	140.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	540005	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.4	8.1	8.6
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	541005	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.4
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	542005	47.6	48.7	48.9	48.1	48.4	48.7	48.8	48.6	48.6	48.9	49.7	50.9	48.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544005	14.6	14.9	15.2	14.9	14.2	14.5	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.5	14.9

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1986

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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1986 BENCHMARK

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545005	44.1	43.7	43.5	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.9	43.8	43.5	43.4	43.9	44.0	43.7
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	548005	69.4	70.0	70.5	69.3	69.5	62.9	69.5	69.3	69.4	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	549005	34.2	34.3	34.7	34.7	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.5	36.0	36.8	35.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	600005	1213.8	1220.8	1235.4	1227.4	1227.5	1226.6	1227.0	1229.5	1235.8	1250.4	1273.7	1303.1	1239.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	650005	247.5	248.1	249.0	249.1	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	250.8
WHOLESALE TRADE DURABLE GOODS	650015	144.3	144.6	145.1	144.8	145.4	146.2	146.5	145.9	145.5	145.5	145.6	146.4	145.5
WHOLESALE TRADE NONDURABLE GOODS	651005	103.2	103.5	103.9	104.3	104.5	104.3	104.7	105.4	105.9	107.1	108.0	108.6	105.3
RETAIL TRADE	652005	966.3	972.7	986.4	978.3	977.6	976.1	975.8	978.2	984.4	997.8	1020.1	1048.1	988.5
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	652025	41.1	41.2	41.6	42.5	43.2	43.5	43.5	43.3	42.6	43.0	43.5	43.4	42.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	653005	121.7	118.7	119.2	117.3	117.7	117.6	118.9	120.0	121.1	125.0	130.4	138.1	122.0
FOOD STORES	654005	161.9	162.3	162.9	158.0	158.3	159.8	161.0	162.2	167.7	169.9	171.0	175.4	164.2
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	655005	105.2	106.1	107.0	107.3	108.3	108.9	109.6	109.5	110.0	110.5	110.6	110.4	108.6
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	656005	52.8	52.5	53.7	53.2	53.6	53.0	52.5	53.5	52.9	53.0	55.6	58.1	53.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS	657005	48.1	48.0	48.3	47.3	47.2	47.4	47.2	48.0	48.2	49.5	50.5	52.2	48.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	658005	323.3	332.0	340.7	339.8	336.4	333.4	331.1	329.0	328.4	329.6	335.3	344.2	333.6
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	659005	112.2	111.9	113.0	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.0	112.7	113.5	117.8	123.1	126.3	115.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	700005	327.1	329.2	331.9	335.7	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	339.6
BANKING	760005	71.2	71.8	72.1	72.3	73.6	74.0	73.5	73.4	73.0	73.3	73.4	73.6	72.9
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	761005	58.7	59.4	60.1	61.6	62.4	63.3	63.4	63.1	62.9	63.3	64.0	64.6	62.2
INSURANCE CARRIERS	763005	52.0	52.2	52.5	52.9	53.2	53.7	54.2	54.4	54.9	55.4	55.8	56.3	53.9
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	764005	31.6	31.7	32.0	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.7	32.4
REAL ESTATE	765005	89.6	90.0	90.7	92.2	92.8	93.3	93.6	93.6	93.2	94.5	95.3	96.2	92.9
SERVICES	800005	1164.7	1181.3	1201.3	1202.8	1200.4	1201.1	1195.9	1199.4	1203.8	1211.3	1228.4	1240.8	1202.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	870005	112.6	118.9	124.9	122.7	119.2	117.2	115.4	115.0	112.7	112.1	115.7	117.9	117.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	872005	60.3	61.2	62.0	61.4	58.8	58.7	57.9	58.6	60.2	60.9	62.1	62.8	60.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	873005	228.9	231.5	234.6	236.1	239.3	239.5	238.4	242.4	240.2	241.6	243.6	245.6	238.5
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	875005	43.6	44.3	44.9	45.2	45.6	45.3	45.0	45.0	45.1	45.8	46.3	46.8	45.2
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	876005	19.6	19.8	19.9	19.7	19.8	19.6	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.1	19.5
MOTION PICTURES	878005	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	879005	75.2	76.7	80.6	80.0	77.1	77.8	76.3	74.8	71.7	72.5	76.7	78.8	76.5
HEALTH SERVICES	880005	304.0	306.3	308.8	310.3	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	314.9
LEGAL SERVICES	881005	42.6	42.8	43.1	43.7	44.3	45.0	45.5	45.3	44.7	45.4	45.7	45.9	44.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882005	45.5	46.5	46.6	46.3	45.7	43.1	37.9	38.7	47.6	48.7	49.0	49.4	45.4
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	889005	60.5	60.8	62.1	61.6	61.8	62.8	63.4	63.1	63.1	62.9	63.2	63.7	62.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	990008	699.0	705.2	707.8	706.8	707.7	690.0	653.8	650.7	692.3	711.5	718.3	720.9	697.0
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	990011	106.5	107.1	107.4	106.7	107.0	106.8	107.7	107.3	107.5	108.2	109.9	111.9	107.8
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998509	592.5	598.1	600.4	600.1	600.7	583.2	546.1	543.4	584.8	603.3	608.4	609.0	589.2
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	998512	144.9	144.5	144.6	144.4	144.9	138.4	141.0	144.1	146.7	150.6	150.2	149.7	145.4
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	993523	447.6	453.6	455.8	455.7	455.8	444.8	405.1	399.3	438.1	452.7	458.2	459.3	443.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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SHEET 1 OF 2 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	000000	4336.6	4365.7	4415.4	4409.0	4415.5	4410.6	4337.5	4350.6	4400.0	4441.5	4495.3	4542.4	4410.0
MINING	100005	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (EXCEPT FUELS)	114005	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.7
PHOSPHATE ROCK	114755	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8
CONSTRUCTION	200005	324.3	326.3	329.9	328.3	332.2	335.1	335.9	339.7	337.9	340.2	341.2	339.9	334.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	215005	88.8	89.6	90.5	89.1	90.8	91.9	92.0	93.9	93.9	94.6	95.0	94.5	92.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	216005	47.2	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.9	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.9	48.9	49.5	49.3	48.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	217005	188.3	189.0	191.3	191.0	193.5	194.8	195.4	197.7	196.1	196.7	196.7	196.1	193.9
MANUFACTURING	300005	514.0	516.4	517.2	514.3	516.8	516.8	508.6	511.2	510.2	512.7	517.4	517.5	514.4
DURABLE GOODS	300025	305.8	306.6	307.3	306.8	309.0	310.9	308.8	310.6	308.6	311.4	313.1	312.3	309.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	324005	27.0	26.7	26.5	27.0	27.2	27.4	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.7	26.9	26.8	26.9
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	325005	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.9	13.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	332005	24.3	24.2	23.8	23.4	23.3	23.5	23.3	23.7	23.7	23.7	24.1	24.1	23.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	333005	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	334005	35.9	35.7	35.7	36.1	36.5	36.6	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.8	36.8	36.6	36.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	335005	45.3	45.7	45.7	45.9	45.2	46.2	45.5	45.4	45.0	45.1	45.2	45.1	45.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336005	77.4	77.6	77.9	77.2	77.3	77.6	77.4	77.2	76.7	76.9	76.7	76.2	77.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	337005	54.9	55.5	56.4	56.3	57.4	58.2	59.0	59.5	58.2	60.3	61.0	60.9	58.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	338005	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.4	13.9	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	339005	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.9
NONDURABLE GOODS	400015	208.2	209.8	209.9	207.5	207.8	205.9	199.8	200.6	201.6	201.3	204.3	205.2	205.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	420005	50.5	51.0	50.7	48.4	48.3	46.9	44.5	45.0	45.7	45.6	48.1	49.7	47.9
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	420305	13.7	14.1	13.5	12.3	12.3	10.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.8	11.3	12.4	11.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	421005	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	422005	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	423005	32.7	33.1	33.1	33.1	32.9	32.4	30.9	31.0	31.1	31.5	31.7	31.4	32.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	426005	15.4	15.2	15.0	14.8	15.2	15.1	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	427005	56.6	56.9	57.3	57.2	57.6	57.6	57.4	57.8	58.0	58.5	59.0	59.3	57.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	428005	26.6	26.5	26.7	26.8	26.4	26.4	25.4	25.2	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.0	2[illegible]9
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	429005	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430005	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.5	18.5	18.4	18.0	17.5	17.1	16.7	16.7	17.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	431005	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6
TRANS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	500005	243.1	241.6	241.8	243.2	244.4	244.7	242.3	241.2	241.4	242.4	243.6	246.2	243.0
TRANSPORTATION	500015	136.0	134.7	134.1	135.5	137.0	137.4	135.9	135.5	136.1	137.6	138.8	141.3	136.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	540005	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	9.0	9.1	8.5	9.1
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	541005	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	542005	45.5	45.0	45.6	45.8	46.1	46.5	46.1	45.4	46.1	46.5	47.2	49.0	46.2
WATER TRANSPORTATION	544005	16.1	15.6	15.3	14.3	14.9	15.1	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.4	14.5	15.1	14.8

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM-CES552
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT FOR 1985

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

RUN DATE: 01/29/87

FLORIDA STATE CODE - 12

STATEWIDE AREA CODE - 00

ADJUSTED TO 1ST QTR.
1986 BENCHMARK

SHEET 2 OF 2 SHEETS

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	SERIES CODE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVG.
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	545005	42.3	42.1	40.9	42.7	42.8	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.0	43.5	43.7	44.8	42.9
COMMUNICATION EXC. US POSTAL SERVICE	548005	73.8	73.5	73.8	73.7	73.2	72.5	71.7	71.0	70.7	70.3	70.1	69.8	72.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	549005	33.3	33.4	33.9	34.0	34.2	34.8	34.7	34.7	34.6	34.5	34.7	34.6	34.3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	600005	1168.2	1171.3	1189.8	1184.6	1184.3	1180.0	1167.6	1168.5	1170.8	1184.4	1209.4	1238.8	1184.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	650005	242.6	243.2	244.8	245.5	246.1	246.0	245.2	245.5	244.8	246.6	247.8	249.4	245.6
WHOLESALE TRADE DURABLE GOODS	650015	143.7	144.4	145.2	145.4	146.1	146.1	146.5	146.4	145.4	145.1	144.6	144.8	145.3
WHOLESALE TRADE NONDURABLE GOODS	651005	98.9	98.8	99.6	100.1	100.0	99.9	98.7	99.1	99.4	101.5	103.2	104.6	100.3
RETAIL TRADE	652005	925.6	928.1	945.0	939.1	938.2	934.0	922.4	923.0	926.0	937.8	961.6	989.4	939.2
BUILDING MATERIALS AND GARDEN SUPPLIES	652025	39.5	39.9	40.7	40.8	41.4	41.5	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.6	42.0	42.2	41.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	653005	121.9	117.3	116.3	114.4	116.3	117.3	115.0	115.5	116.7	119.9	125.3	134.2	119.2
FOOD STORES	654005	151.7	153.9	155.9	153.9	153.7	153.5	152.4	152.9	155.5	157.0	160.8	164.1	155.4
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	655005	101.3	101.7	102.7	102.7	103.5	104.6	104.5	105.0	104.7	104.9	105.3	105.0	103.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	656005	51.5	50.8	51.8	51.3	51.0	50.1	48.6	49.0	48.5	50.6	52.6	55.8	50.9
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHINGS	657005	46.1	46.1	46.4	45.8	46.0	45.5	45.3	45.8	46.1	46.8	47.5	48.9	46.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	658005	307.6	313.3	325.3	324.5	320.2	315.9	310.8	308.7	308.0	308.8	315.1	321.6	315.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL	659005	106.0	105.1	105.9	105.7	106.1	105.6	104.6	105.1	105.3	108.2	113.0	117.6	107.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	700005	310.2	311.0	313.1	313.2	315.6	318.7	320.3	322.8	323.2	325.0	327.4	329.8	319.2
BANKING	760005	69.1	69.3	69.6	69.0	69.3	70.1	70.2	70.9	70.9	70.6	71.0	71.6	70.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	761005	54.9	55.1	55.7	55.2	55.7	56.3	57.0	57.6	58.0	58.2	58.7	59.3	56.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS	763005	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.4	50.7	50.7	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.6	52.1	52.3	51.0
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	764005	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.7	29.9	30.3	30.4	30.8	30.9	31.3	31.6	31.7	30.3
REAL ESTATE	765005	85.5	85.4	86.2	86.8	87.7	88.4	88.9	89.3	89.3	89.7	90.6	91.0	88.2
SERVICES	800005	1102.6	1113.3	1131.2	1132.4	1129.3	1130.0	1121.9	.127.6	1130.0	1134.3	1146.9	1158.2	1129.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	870005	109.3	111.8	115.8	115.0	110.0	108.7	107.3	105.9	103.0	102.7	105.4	109.3	108.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	872005	57.1	58.0	59.0	58.6	56.3	55.5	54.4	54.7	55.6	56.6	57.4	58.6	56.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	873005	210.0	211.0	214.7	214.7	217.9	218.8	219.9	223.2	226.1	227.3	230.6	231.3	220.5
AUTO REPAIR, SERVICES, AND GARAGES	875005	41.0	41.7	42.7	42.4	43.1	43.5	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.4	43.7	42.8
MISCELLANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES	876005	18.2	18.3	18.6	18.3	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.0
MOTION PICTURES	878005	6.9	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.3
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	879005	73.8	74.7	76.3	76.9	73.2	73.2	72.2	70.9	68.1	68.1	70.4	72.2	72.5
HEALTH SERVICES	880005	288.8	291.2	293.6	294.0	295.6	297.2	296.7	298.4	298.8	299.2	300.8	302.5	296.4
LEGAL SERVICES	881005	39.3	39.5	39.8	39.8	40.5	41.4	41.6	41.8	41.4	41.9	42.1	42.4	41.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	882005	44.1	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.4	41.8	38.0	39.3	44.5	45.5	45.8	45.8	43.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	889005	56.5	57.4	57.9	57.8	57.8	57.8	58.1	58.4	58.3	59.0	59.2	59.6	58.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	998008	664.0	675.5	682.0	682.7	682.6	675.1	630.9	629.6	676.5	692.4	699.3	702.1	674.4
TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	998011	99.1	99.6	100.5	104.8	103.3	104.4	105.0	105.0	104.9	104.8	105.9	107.9	103.8
TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998509	564.9	575.9	581.5	577.9	579.3	570.7	525.9	524.6	571.6	587.6	593.4	594.2	570.6
TOTAL STATE GOVERNMENT	998512	133.5	137.7	140.9	139.8	140.3	133.9	133.9	137.4	138.6	143.2	145.3	143.5	139.0
TOTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT	998523	431.4	438.2	440.6	438.1	439.0	436.8	392.0	387.2	433.0	444.4	448.1	450.7	431.6

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,729,000	5,726,000	5,417,000	312,000	5.8
Employment	5,396,000	5,449,000	5,113,000	283,000	5.5
Unemployment	333,000	277,000	304,000	29,000	9.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	4.8	5.6	0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	6.8	- 0.1	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

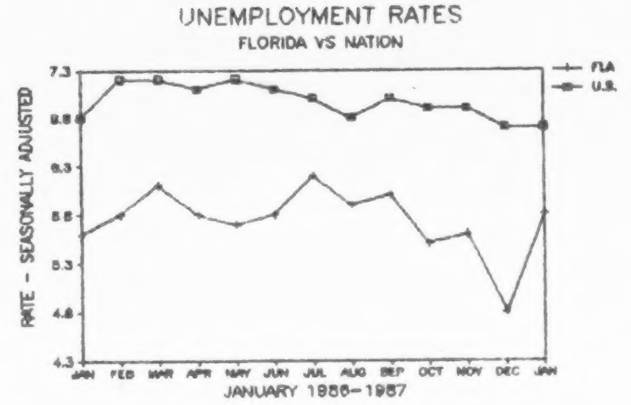
State of Florida	January 1987	December 1986	January 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,665,900	5,721,600	5,353,300	312,600	5.8
Employment	5,338,300	5,457,600	5,051,800	286,500	5.7
Unemployment	327,500	264,000	301,500	26,000	8.6
Unemployment Rate	5.8	4.6	5.6	0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	7.3	6.3	7.3	0.0	---

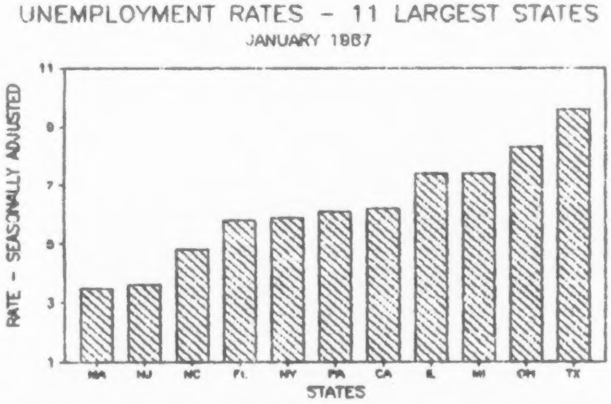
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REBOUNDED: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January rose to 5.8 percent from 4.8 percent a month ago. The December unemployment rate was the lowest rate in over a decade. The increase in the rate for January brought the statistics back in line with previous months' rates. The annual average for 1986 was 5.7 percent. The range of unemployment rates over the last twelve months was from a low of 4.8 percent in December 1986 to a high of 6.2 percent in July 1986. The number of jobless Floridians in January was 333,000 out of a civilian labor force of 5,729,000.

The national civilian unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) remained constant in January at 6.7 percent, sustaining the improvement that occurred in December. The civilian labor force in the U.S. advanced by 450,000 in January bringing the total change over the year to almost 2.3 million. Adult women accounted for more than half of the increase; their labor force participation rate rose by nearly a full percentage point over the year. A substantial labor force increase also occurred among the Hispanic population. Since January a year ago, their labor force participation rate has risen by 2.5 percentage points. The number of unemployed in the U.S. remained at 8 million in January. Little change occurred over the month among the major worker groups.

FLORIDA'S RANK: The January unemployment rate in Florida was ranked as the fourth lowest among the rates of the nation's eleven largest states. States with lower rates than Florida were Massachusetts (3.5 percent), New Jersey (3.6 percent), and North Carolina (4.8 percent). Texas continued to experience the highest rate in January at 9.6 percent.





Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, January 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.5	California	6.2
New Jersey	3.6	Illinois	7.4
North Carolina	4.8	Michigan	7.4
Florida	5.8	Ohio	8.3
New York	5.9	Texas	9.6
Pennsylvania	6.1		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
January 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	29,576	32,322	32,883	- 8.50	-10.06
Interstate Initial Claims	3,636	4,370	3,931	-16.80	- 7.50
Intrastate Initial Claims	25,940	27,952	28,952	- 7.20	-10.40
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,862	8,354	8,656	- 5.89	- 9.17
Trade	4,051	4,348	4,391	- 6.83	- 7.74
Construction	4,614	5,279	5,068	-12.60	- 8.96
Manufacturing	4,896	5,055	5,869	- 3.15	-16.58
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,893	3,146	3,208	- 8.04	- 9.82
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	769	904	921	-14.75	-16.50
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	761	756	683	0.66	11.42
Information Not Available	94	112	156	-16.07	-39.74
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	242,798	251,335	274,109	- 3.40	-11.42
Interstate Weeks Claimed	33,689	33,727	35,548	- 0.11	- 5.23
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	209,109	217,608	238,562	- 3.91	-12.35
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	184,318	163,036	201,419	13.05	- 8.49
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,525,189	1,490,839	1,501,979	2.30	1.55
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,606,959	9,290,479	8,559,379	3.41	12.24
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	188,045	193,192	187,350	- 2.7	0.4
New Applications (month)	42,226	38,356	47,977	10.1	-12.0
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	313,963	280,018	303,892*	12.1	3.3
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,070	36,988	30,559	- 2.5	18.0
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	33,488	31,328	21,725	6.9	54.1
Placement Transactions (month)	17,013	22,010	17,242	-22.7	- 1.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	118,247	105,937	107,901*	11.6	9.6
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	105,572	94,670	99,149*	11.5	6.5
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	144,512	127,460	103,828*	13.4	39.2
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-86 to date)	17,370	15,484	16,591*	12.2	4.7

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JANUARY 1987	* DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	JANUARY 1987	* DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986	JANUARY 1987	* DECEMBER 1986	JANUARY 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	388.06	405.92	342.95	44.4	43.6	40.3	8.74	9.31	8.51
PHOSPHATE ROCK	399.51	436.48	332.31	38.6	41.1	31.8	10.35	10.62	10.45
MANUFACTURING	327.22	342.27	326.41	40.8	42.1	40.7	8.02	8.13	8.02
DURABLE GOODS	337.38	349.68	336.19	41.6	42.8	41.2	8.11	8.17	8.16
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	275.89	282.27	269.37	39.3	39.7	38.1	7.02	7.11	7.07
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	251.47	260.62	250.27	40.3	41.9	39.6	6.24	6.22	6.32
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	400.75	408.15	416.73	45.8	45.3	47.9	8.75	9.01	8.70
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	404.05	381.89	408.32	43.4	41.6	44.0	9.31	9.18	9.28
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	314.58	320.14	320.04	42.0	42.8	42.0	7.49	7.48	7.62
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	363.80	376.28	344.45	42.7	43.5	41.4	8.52	8.65	8.32
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.95	366.68	325.80	40.6	44.5	39.3	8.25	8.24	8.29
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	402.24	406.69	410.06	41.9	42.1	41.8	9.60	9.66	9.81
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	319.28	315.88	320.74	41.9	41.4	41.6	7.62	7.63	7.71
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	245.46	268.55	232.25	39.4	41.0	39.1	6.23	6.55	5.94
NONDURABLE GOODS	314.42	333.70	312.42	39.8	41.3	39.9	7.90	8.08	7.83
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	285.93	316.05	298.62	40.5	43.0	42.0	7.06	7.35	7.11
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	282.91	312.81	299.20	42.1	45.8	44.0	6.72	6.83	6.80
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	253.50	264.16	258.23	36.9	37.9	38.6	6.87	6.97	6.69
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	184.68	183.68	184.08	36.0	36.3	35.4	5.13	5.06	5.20
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	533.72	577.80	537.04	47.4	49.3	49.0	11.26	11.72	10.96
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	348.75	363.53	340.40	37.5	39.3	36.8	9.30	9.25	9.25
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	436.16	472.24	414.83	42.1	44.3	41.4	10.36	10.66	10.02
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	268.69	285.24	268.36	41.4	42.7	41.8	6.49	6.68	6.42
COMMUNICATION	499.78	517.92	498.15	41.1	41.6	41.0	12.16	12.45	12.15
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	507.72	530.43	490.75	43.1	43.3	42.6	11.78	12.25	11.52
BANKING	243.32	250.34	229.08	39.5	39.8	38.5	6.16	6.29	5.95

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LOCAL OFFICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0674
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

U.S.MAIL
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAI
LAB 449

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ORS-001
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814

26

5/8/87 S1765-3

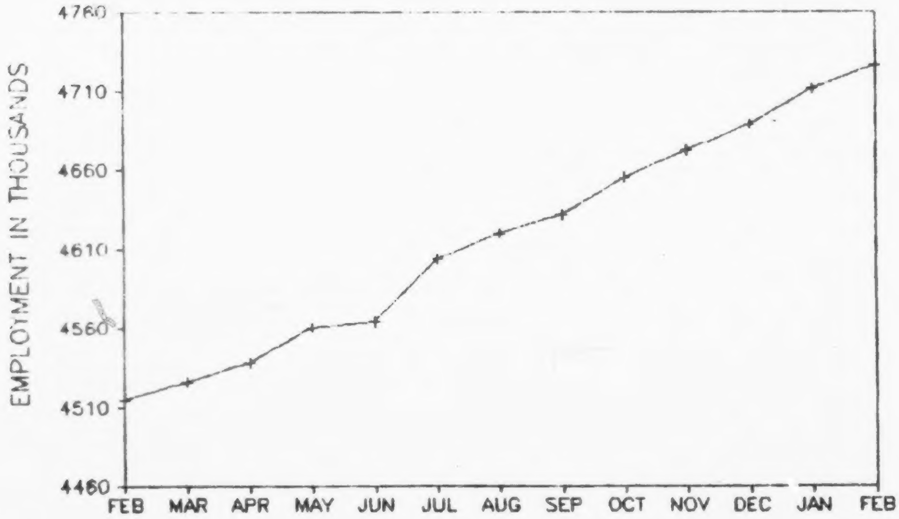
FLORIDA
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

* Florida's nonagricultural growth rate was constant over the month at 4.7 percent or 211,400 new jobs over the year.
* Services and trade remained as Florida's leading industries with manufacturing and construction continuing their slow growth patterns.
* Of the nation's largest states, Florida experienced the fastest nonagricultural growth rate in February and the second highest number of new jobs behind only California.
* Florida's February unemployment rate at 5.7 percent was virtually unchanged over the month and year. It remained 1.0 percent below the national rate of unemployment.
* Annual average unemployment rates for 1970-1986 are provided on page 12.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, FEBRUARY 1986–FEBRUARY 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: April 1987 **Letter No. 450**

JOB GROWTH HELD STEADY IN FEBRUARY: Florida's growth rate in total nonagricultural employment held steady at 4.7 percent in February. This was equivalent to 211,400 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 4,726,000. Last month's growth rate was also 4.7 percent. Florida's growth rate had been increasing steadily each month for at least the last two quarters. All industry sectors gained jobs over the year but two sectors had small job losses over the month. They were construction and transportation, communications, and public utilities.

Industry growth rates in February for Florida's major sectors again showed most of the job gains over the year have been centered in services (6.8 percent); trade (6.3 percent); and finance, insurance, and real estate (5.9 percent). These three industries grew faster than the average growth rate (4.7 percent) for all of Florida's sectors. The slower growing industries in Florida were government (3.1 percent); manufacturing (1.4 percent); transportation, communications, and public utilities (1.3 percent); and construction (1.3 percent). The mining industry in February had zero change in employment over the year.

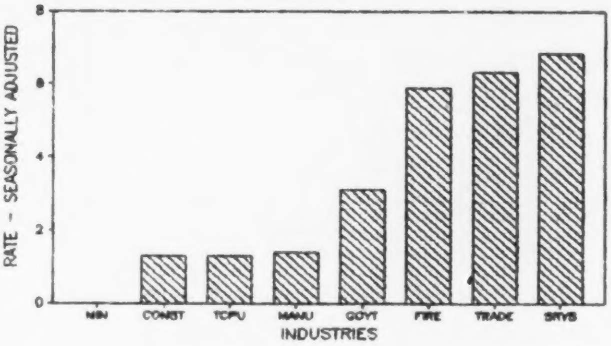
FLORIDA'S GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The services sector continued to rank as the industry with the fastest growth rate (6.8 percent) and the highest number of new jobs (79,900) over the year. Total services employment rose to 1,251,000 in February and stood as Florida's second largest industry behind only trade. Most of the services jobs were concentrated in the subsectors of health services and business services. The largest occupational groups in these subsectors were registered practical nurses, nurses' aides or orderlies, licensed practical nurses, security guards, janitors, and personal office clerks.

The trade industry also grew rapidly in February with 76,100 new jobs at a growth rate of 6.3 percent over the year. Total trade employment (Florida's largest industry) reached 1,290,000 in February. Most of the trade jobs were centered in the subsectors of eating and drinking places; food stores; general merchandise stores; and miscellaneous retail stores. Major occupational groups for these subsectors were waiters and waitresses; combined food preparation and service workers; cashiers; stock clerks; salespersons; and general managers and top executives.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry was Florida's third fastest growing sector (5.9 percent) over the year. There were 19,300 new jobs in this sector for February reaching a total of 348,500. The largest subsectors in this industry were real estate and banking. Major occupational groups for these subsectors were sales agents; maintenance repairers; gardeners and groundskeepers; tellers; new account clerks; and bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks.

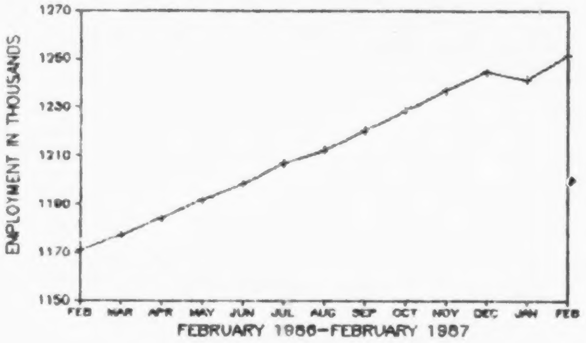
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

FEBRUARY 1987/1986



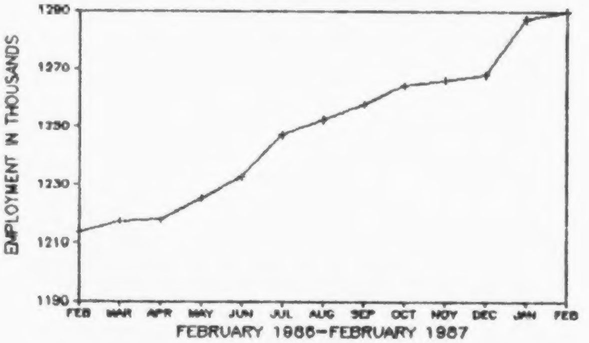
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



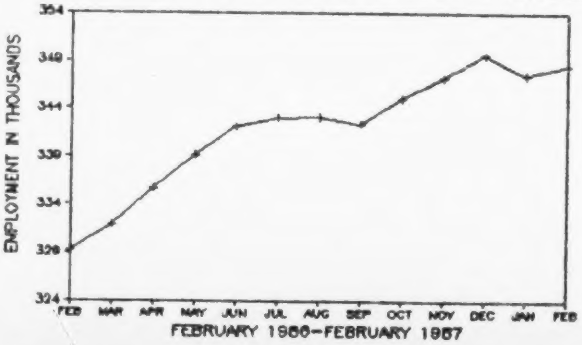
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

FLORIDA'S VOLATILE INDUSTRIES: Both manufacturing and construction have been on an uptrend but have been volatile on a month-to-month basis. Manufacturing, responding to the national slowdown in factory employment and the shake-out in the electronics industry, grew by 1.4 percent or 7,100 jobs in February over the year. Manufacturing job growth had been flat during the last two quarters of 1986 but has shown improvement during January and February 1987. The largest subsectors in the manufacturing industry in February were electrical and electronic equipment; transportation equipment; and printing and publishing.

The construction industry grew by a relatively slow rate of 1.3 percent or 4,400 new jobs over the year. Jobs in construction had increased rather steadily since September 1986 but experienced a slight decline in February over the month (by 500 jobs or 0.1 percent). Most of the construction industry growth was due to the subsector of special trade contractors.

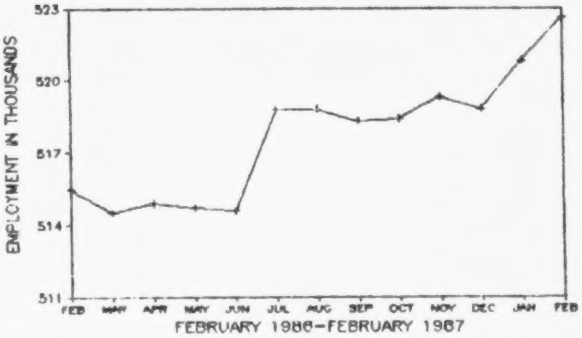
FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida continued to experience the fastest growth rate (4.7 percent) compared to the other large states in the nation. The second and third fastest growing large states were California (3.4 percent) and North Carolina (3.0 percent).

In terms of the number of new jobs over the year, Florida gained the second highest number behind only California (+375,800) which is more than twice the size of Florida. The only large state to lose employment remained to be Texas (due to the oil and gas extraction sectors).

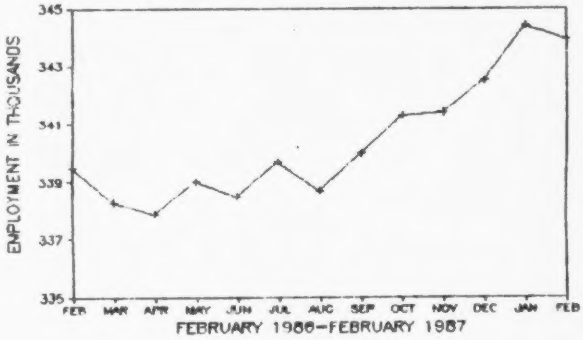
Nonfarm employment rose by two percent or more between February of 1986 and 1987 in 29 states. The largest percentage job gains occurred in Nevada (6.5 percent), Delaware (5.9 percent), and Vermont (5.5 percent). Of the six states with over-the-year employment declines, three had decreases in excess of 3.0 percent--Wyoming (5.7 percent), Louisiana (4.2 percent), and Alaska (3.8 percent), where employment losses took place across most industry divisions.

Most states experienced over-the-year employment increases in trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. In contrast, 23 states had reductions in manufacturing, with the largest occurring in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Mining decreases occurred in 27 states, with the heaviest in California, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

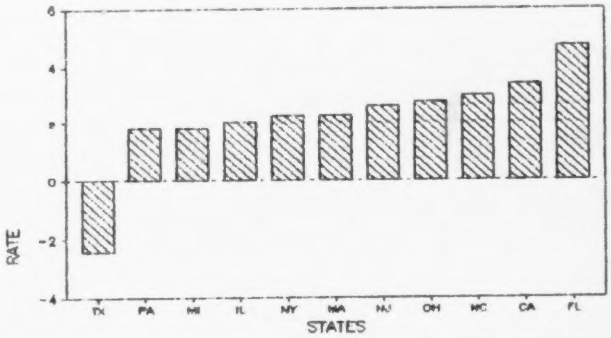
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, FEBRUARY 1987/1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	February Preliminary 1987	January Final 1987	February Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4726.0	4711.6	4514.6	14.4	0.3	211.4	4.7
MINING (1)	9.8	9.7	9.8	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	343.9	344.4	339.5	-0.5	-0.1	4.4	1.3
MANUFACTURING	522.6	520.8	515.5	1.8	0.3	7.1	1.4
DURABLE GOODS (1)	315.8	314.3	311.5	1.5	0.5	4.3	1.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.0	205.8	203.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	1.4
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	246.5	247.4	243.3	-0.9	-0.4	3.2	1.3
TRADE	1290.0	1287.1	1213.9	2.9	0.2	76.1	6.3
WHOLESALE (1)	255.4	255.4	248.1	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.9
RETAIL	1034.7	1031.4	965.9	3.3	0.3	68.8	7.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	349.0	349.5	325.7	-0.5	-0.1	23.3	7.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	348.5	347.4	329.2	1.1	0.3	19.3	5.9
SERVICES	1251.0	1241.3	1171.1	9.7	0.8	79.9	6.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118.0	117.9	113.0	0.1	0.1	5.0	4.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	327.9	325.0	306.3	2.9	0.9	21.6	7.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	4012.3	3998.1	3822.3	14.2	0.4	190.0	5.0
GOVERNMENT	713.7	713.5	692.3	0.2	%	21.4	3.1

% = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986												1987	Over-the-Year Change	
	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4514.6	4526.1	4538.0	4560.5	4569.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4490.6	4726.0	4.7	211.4
MINING (1)	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.2	9.8	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	339.5	338.3	337.9	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	339.9	343.9	1.3	4.4
MANUFACTURING	515.5	514.5	514.9	514.7	514.6	518.0	518.0	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.0	516.5	522.6	1.4	7.1
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.5	311.3	311.6	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.0	312.5	315.8	1.4	4.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.2	202.9	203.0	203.2	203.3	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.0	206.1	206.3	203.2	206.0	1.4	2.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	243.3	244.9	244.2	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.0	246.4	247.0	250.2	243.0	246.5	1.3	3.2
TRADE	1213.9	1217.5	1218.0	1225.5	1232.0	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1207.9	1290.0	6.3	76.1
WHOLESALE (1)	248.1	249.0	249.1	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	247.5	255.4	2.9	7.3
RETAIL	965.9	969.3	969.5	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.0	1014.1	960.2	1034.7	7.1	68.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	325.7	326.7	328.1	330.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.0	320.2	349.0	7.2	23.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	329.2	331.9	335.7	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	327.1	348.5	5.9	19.3
SERVICES	1171.1	1177.2	1184.1	1191.7	1198.3	1206.0	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.0	1244.4	1161.1	1251.0	6.8	79.9
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	113.0	114.4	115.1	116.0	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	111.3	118.0	4.4	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	306.3	308.8	310.3	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	304.0	327.9	7.1	21.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	3822.3	3834.1	3844.5	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.0	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3804.7	4012.3	5.0	190.0
GOVERNMENT	692.3	692.0	693.5	696.1	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.0	705.9	690.9	713.7	3.1	21.4

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 03/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,754,800	4,721,800	4,542,100	33,000	.7	212,700	4.7
MINING	9,800	9,700	9,800	100	1.0	0	.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,600	8,600	8,300	0	.0	300	3.6
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,300	0	.0	400	9.3
CONSTRUCTION	338,700	337,600	334,300	1,100	.3	4,400	1.3
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,000	92,600	91,900	- 600	- .6	100	.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,400	49,800	48,600	- 400	- .8	800	1.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	197,300	195,200	193,800	2,100	1.1	3,500	1.8
MANUFACTURING	525,300	523,000	518,200	2,300	.4	7,100	1.4
DURABLE GOODS	315,800	314,300	311,500	1,500	.5	4,300	1.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	26,800	26,700	26,700	100	.4	100	.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,300	14,900	13,900	400	2.7	1,400	10.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,700	25,000	24,200	- 300	- 1.2	500	2.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,200	5,300	5,100	- 100	- 1.9	100	2.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,600	36,500	36,500	100	.3	100	.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	43,100	42,900	44,300	200	.5	- 1,200	- 2.7
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	75,200	75,100	75,400	100	.1	- 200	- .3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,000	63,700	61,700	300	.5	2,300	3.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,400	15,000	14,600	400	2.7	800	5.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,500	9,200	9,100	300	3.3	400	4.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	209,500	208,700	206,700	800	.4	2,800	1.4
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	50,700	51,000	50,000	- 300	- .6	700	1.4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 03/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	FEBRUARY 1987	JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	13,700	13,800	13,300	- 100	- .7	400	3.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	- 100	- 5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	.0	100	4.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	32,200	31,600	32,400	600	1.9	- 200	- .6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,300	14,400	14,500	- 100	- .7	- 200	- 1.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	62,200	62,000	59,800	200	.3	2,400	4.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,700	23,600	24,700	100	.4	- 1,000	- 4.0
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,100	17,700	16,800	400	2.3	1,300	7.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1,900	2,000	2,300	- 100	- 5.0	- 400	-17.4
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	246,500	247,400	243,300	- 900	- .4	3,200	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	140,400	141,300	139,000	- 900	- .6	1,400	1.0
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	- 600	- 6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	8,900	8,800	8,300	100	1.1	600	7.2
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	48,900	49,600	46,700	- 700	- 1.4	2,200	4.7
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,100	15,800	14,900	300	1.9	1,200	8.1
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	41,900	42,700	43,700	- 800	- 1.9	- 1,800	- 4.1
COMMUNICATION	69,800	69,600	70,000	200	.3	- 200	- .3
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,300	36,500	34,300	- 200	- .5	2,000	5.8
TRADE	1,297,100	1,293,100	1,220,800	4,000	.3	76,300	6.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	255,400	255,400	248,100	0	.0	7,300	2.9
DURABLE GOODS	146,100	146,400	144,600	- 300	- .2	1,500	1.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 03/24/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	109,300	109,000	103,500	300	.3	5,800	5.6
RETAIL TRADE	1,041,700	1,037,700	972,700	4,000	.4	69,000	7.1
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL,. AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	43,100	42,900	41,200	200	.5	1,900	4.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	125,600	129,800	118,700	- 4,200	- 3.2	6,900	5.8
FOOD STORES	173,500	173,400	162,300	100	.1	11,200	6.9
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	112,400	111,200	106,100	1,200	1.1	6,300	5.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	54,800	55,200	52,500	- 400	- .7	2,300	4.4
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	52,000	51,600	48,000	400	.8	4,000	8.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	355,600	349,400	332,000	6,200	1.8	23,600	7.1
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	124,700	124,200	111,900	500	.4	12,800	11.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	348,500	347,400	329,200	1,100	.3	19,300	5.9
BANKING	73,300	73,300	71,800	0	.0	1,500	2.1
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	64,200	63,900	59,400	300	.5	4,800	8.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	56,500	56,400	52,200	100	.2	4,300	8.2
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,800	32,700	31,700	100	.3	1,100	3.5
REAL ESTATE	95,100	94,600	90,000	500	.5	5,100	5.7
SERVICES	1,261,600	1,244,400	1,181,300	17,200	1.4	80,300	6.8
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	124,000	119,200	118,900	4,800	4.0	5,100	4.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	65,900	64,800	61,200	1,100	1.7	4,700	7.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	246,700	244,100	231,500	2,600	1.1	15,200	6.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	47,500	46,600	44,300	900	1.9	3,200	7.2
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	19,400	19,300	19,800	100	.5	- 400	- 2.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,200	7,200	7,000	0	.0	200	2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	83,600	82,200	76,700	1,400	1.7	6,900	9.0
HEALTH SERVICES	327,900	325,000	306,300	2,900	.9	21,600	7.1
LEGAL SERVICES	46,100	45,600	42,800	500	1.1	3,300	7.7
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	49,800	48,900	46,500	900	1.8	3,300	7.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	64,500	64,000	60,800	500	.8	3,700	6.1
GOVERNMENT	727,300	719,200	705,200	8,100	1.1	22,100	3.1
FEDERAL	110,900	110,700	107,100	200	.2	3,800	3.5
STATE AND LOCAL	616,400	608,500	598,100	7,900	1.3	18,300	3.1
STATE	151,800	151,800	144,500	0	.0	7,300	5.1
LOCAL	464,600	456,700	453,600	7,900	1.7	11,000	2.4

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,775,000	5,729,000	5,448,000	327,000	6.0
Employment	5,446,000	5,396,000	5,130,000	316,000	6.2
Unemployment	329,000	333,000	318,000	11,000	3.5
Unemployment Rate	5.7	5.8	5.8	- 0.1	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.7	6.7	7.2	- 0.5	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	February 1987	January 1987	February 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,722,900	5,665,900	5,390,500	331,500	6.1
Employment	5,422,400	5,338,800	5,100,600	321,800	6.3
Unemployment	299,700	327,500	289,800	9,900	3.4
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.8	5.4	- 0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.3	7.8	- 0.6	---

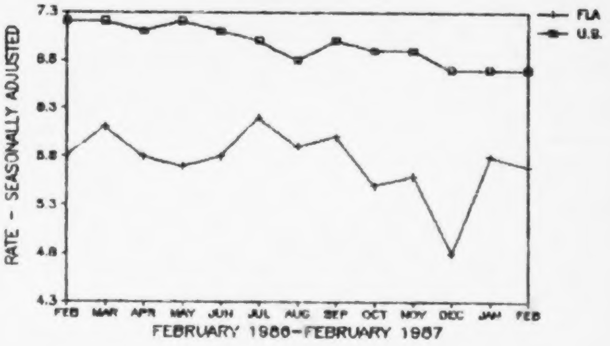
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STEADY OVER THE YEAR: Florida's February unemployment rate seasonally adjusted fell to 5.7 percent. Both the month and year-ago rates were not significantly different from the current rate. There were 329,000 jobless Floridians out of a state labor force of 5,775,000. The range of statewide unemployment rates over the last twelve months was from a low of 4.8 percent in December 1986 to a high of 6.2 percent in July 1986. The annual average rate of unemployment for the last twelve months was 5.7 percent. Florida's unemployment rate remained a full percentage point below that of the nation at 6.7 percent.

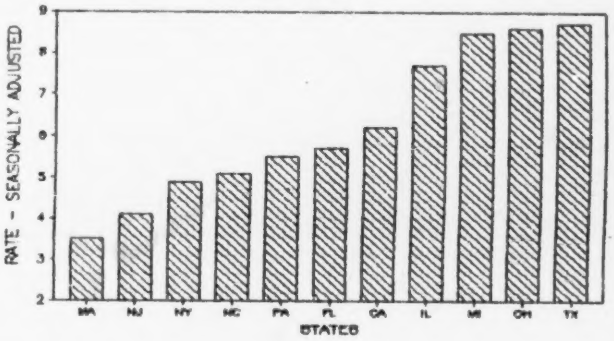
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UNCHANGED: The data for February show that the national labor market improvement of the last few months continued. Unemployment rates were unchanged (6.7 percent) but considerably lower than early last year. February's national unemployment rate was the lowest since the spring of 1980. The median duration of unemployment dropped to 6.6 weeks. The number of persons working part-time because they could not find full-time jobs rose in February and is now considerably higher than a year ago.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Compared to the other large states, Florida had the sixth lowest unemployment rate in February. Those five states with lower unemployment rates than Florida were Massachusetts (3.5 percent), New Jersey (4.1 percent), New York (4.9 percent), and Pennsylvania (5.5 percent). Texas experienced the highest unemployment rate compared to the other states.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FLORIDA VS NATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 11 LARGEST STATES
FEBRUARY 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, February 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.5	California	6.2
New Jersey	4.1	Illinois	7.7
New York	4.9	Michigan	8.5
North Carolina	5.1	Ohio	8.6
Pennsylvania	5.5	Texas	8.7
Florida	5.7		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Current Population Survey
Annual Averages
Florida 1970-1986

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate (%)
1970	2,672.0	2,557.0	115.0	4.3
1971	2,792.0	2,655.0	136.0	4.9
1972	2,907.0	2,762.0	144.0	5.1
1973	3,169.0	3,033.0	136.0	4.3
1974	3,413.0	3,199.0	214.0	6.2
1975	3,554.0	3,175.0	378.0	10.7
1976	3,605.0	3,280.0	326.0	9.0
1977	3,717.0	3,411.0	305.0	8.2
1978	3,946.0	3,684.0	262.0	6.6
1979	4,132.0	3,884.0	248.0	6.0
1980	4,271.0	4,020.0	251.0	5.9
1981	4,519.0	4,211.0	308.0	6.8
1982	4,751.0	4,363.0	388.0	8.2
1983	4,936.0	4,512.0	424.0	8.6
1984	5,139.0	4,814.0	325.0	6.3
1985	5,344.0	5,025.0	320.0	6.0
1986	5,588.0	5,268.0	320.0	5.7

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Released February 6, 1987, in thousands.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
February 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	29,806	29,609	31,929	0.67	- 6.65
Interstate Initial Claims	3,806	3,678	3,857	3.48	- 1.32
Intrastate Initial Claims	26,000	25,931	28,072	0.27	- 7.38
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	8,115	7,869	8,730	3.13	- 7.04
Trade	3,873	4,031	3,945	- 3.92	- 1.83
Construction	4,890	4,648	5,007	5.21	- 2.34
Manufacturing	4,656	4,875	5,709	- 4.49	-18.44
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,875	2,889	2,765	- 0.48	3.98
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	725	762	1,047	- 4.86	-30.75
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	769	764	743	0.65	3.50
Information Not Available	97	93	126	4.30	-23.02
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	245,217	243,048	256,457	0.89	- 4.38
Interstate Weeks Claimed	31,717	33,371	31,057	- 4.96	2.13
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	213,501	209,677	225,400	1.82	- 5.28
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	182,026	184,708	202,642	- 1.45	-10.17
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,479,469	1,518,839	1,509,779	- 2.59	- 2.01
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	40	41	41	- 2.44	- 2.44
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,477,199	9,642,279	8,630,279	- 1.71	9.81
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	191,851	188,045	196,073	2.0	- 2.2
New Applications (month)	41,006	42,226	42,717	- 2.9	- 4.0
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	348,240	313,963	336,110*	10.9	3.6
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	36,420	36,070	34,828	- 1.0	4.6
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	36,850	33,488	26,666	10.0	38.2
Placement Transactions (month)	18,643	17,013	18,301	9.6	1.9
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	131,867	118,247	120,183*	11.5	9.7
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	117,828	105,572	110,191*	11.6	6.9
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	163,115	144,512	148,907*	12.9	9.5
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-86 to date)	19,278	17,370	18,742*	11.0	2.9

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986	FEBRUARY 1987	* JANUARY 1987	FEBRUARY 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	397.73	386.86	377.44	43.9	42.7	44.3	9.06	9.06	8.52
PHOSPHATE ROCK	426.47	419.64	362.53	40.5	39.0	35.3	10.53	10.76	10.27
MANUFACTURING	328.86	333.34	322.79	40.5	40.9	40.5	8.12	8.15	7.97
DURABLE GOODS	333.33	339.06	332.11	41.0	41.5	40.9	8.13	8.17	8.12
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	282.74	273.39	266.11	40.8	39.0	37.8	6.93	7.01	7.04
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	252.65	251.20	249.48	39.6	40.0	39.6	6.38	6.28	6.30
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	390.60	402.30	386.51	43.4	44.7	45.1	9.00	9.00	8.57
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	388.92	389.34	402.60	42.0	42.0	44.0	9.26	9.27	9.15
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	305.03	310.75	315.09	41.5	41.6	41.9	7.35	7.47	7.52
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	351.88	359.04	359.55	41.3	41.7	42.3	8.52	8.61	8.50
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	330.48	334.96	331.57	40.7	41.2	39.9	8.12	8.13	8.31
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	402.68	415.25	391.72	41.3	42.2	40.3	9.75	9.84	9.72
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	297.50	301.68	322.56	39.3	39.8	42.0	7.57	7.58	7.68
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	261.13	275.76	235.03	37.9	42.1	39.5	6.89	6.55	5.95
NONDURABLE GOODS	323.19	325.21	311.60	39.9	40.1	40.0	8.10	8.11	7.79
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	311.88	309.09	306.16	41.2	41.6	43.0	7.57	7.43	7.12
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	292.13	303.03	294.30	40.8	42.5	43.6	7.16	7.13	6.75
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	246.92	267.40	242.63	36.1	38.2	37.1	6.84	7.00	6.54
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	191.66	185.56	182.70	36.3	36.6	35.0	5.28	5.07	5.22
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	522.98	572.87	508.82	46.2	49.3	47.2	11.32	11.62	10.78
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	353.78	344.93	341.51	38.0	36.5	37.0	9.31	9.45	9.23
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	449.65	446.47	422.35	42.5	42.4	41.9	10.58	10.53	10.08
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	276.34	289.23	262.44	41.0	42.1	41.2	6.74	6.87	6.37
COMMUNICATION	514.42	526.49	495.19	42.2	42.7	41.3	12.19	12.33	11.99
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	488.82	522.65	491.18	40.6	42.7	42.6	12.04	12.24	11.53
BANKING	260.00	251.03	248.47	40.0	40.1	40.8	6.50	6.26	6.09

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTM NT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

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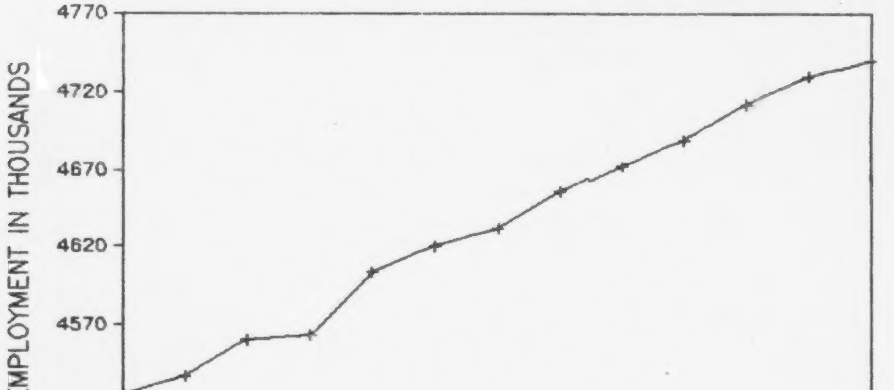
FLORIDA Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Florida's annual growth rate (4.7 percent) of nonfarm jobs held constant over the last three months. There were 213,600 new jobs in March to reach an employment total of 4,739,700.
- Close to three out of every four new jobs in Florida were in the state's largest and fastest growing industries, trade (6.3 percent) and services (6.5 percent).
- Growth in manufacturing and construction (although positive) remained sluggish in March. These industries have responded to national and international economic conditions and to over-building in the state.
- Compared to the largest states in the nation, Florida kept its lead by experiencing the fastest growth rate of nonagricultural employment over the year.
- Florida's March unemployment rate at 5.6 percent was the fifth lowest of the largest states and remained one full percentage point below the national rate of unemployment (6.6 percent).

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

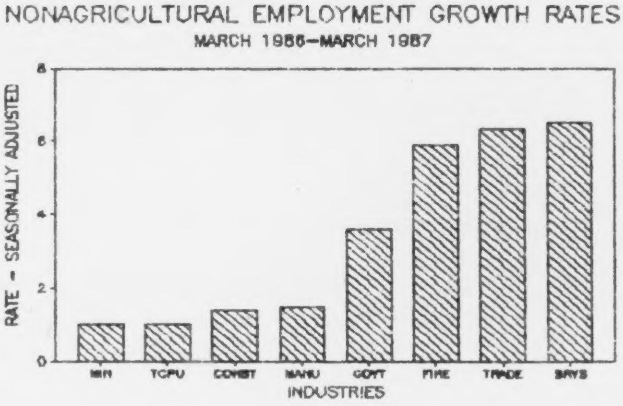
Release Date: May 1987 **Letter No. 451**

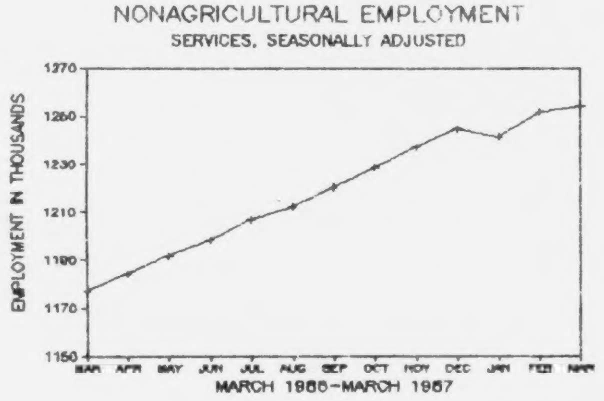
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GAINS: Seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs in Florida grew by 4.7 percent or 213,600 over the year to reach 4,739,700 in March. The nonagricultural growth rate (although healthy) has remained at an annual growth rate of 4.7 percent for three months in a row. To keep this constant growth rate over the year the number of new jobs has been gaining each month as the employment base has become larger. All major industrial sectors over the year experienced positive growth in their payroll employment totals. Over the month there were some relatively small job losses in construction and manufacturing.

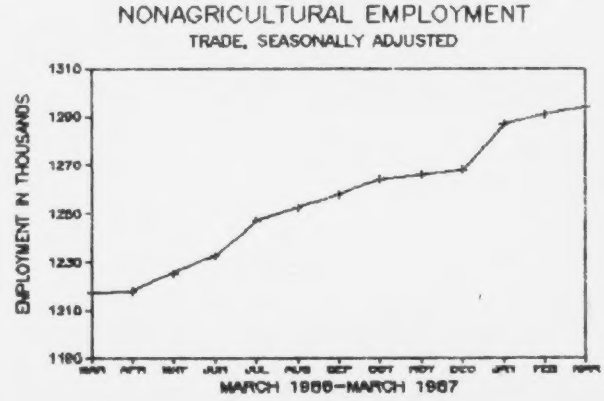
Almost 7.2 percent of Florida's employment gains have been felt in the industries of trade and services. These are our largest and fastest growing sectors, followed by the smaller finance, insurance, and real estate industry. These three sectors all grew faster in March than the average growth rate (4.7 percent) for all industries. Those industries experiencing relatively slow growth rates in Florida were government; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communications, and public utilities; and mining.

GROWTH INDUSTRIES: Florida's second largest industry, services (1,254,300), remained as the fastest growing industry (6.5 percent) and the industry gaining the highest number of new jobs (77,100) over the year. Except for January 1987, every month has shown a steady growth path. January's drop was due to the seasonal adjustment which may have "overcorrected" the statistics after the holiday. Most of Florida's services growth was centered in the subsectors of health services; business services; and amusement and recreation during March. Although Florida is following the national trend of healthy services employment growth, the rate of increase has been proportionately stronger in Florida.

Trade, Florida's largest industry, stood at 1,294,000 in March with an annual growth rate of 6.3 percent or 76,500 new jobs. Trade experienced the second fastest growth rate and second highest number of new jobs when comparing all of Florida's major industries. Trade grew by 1.6 percentage points faster than the statewide average employment growth rate, and it has been on a steady growth path over the last twelve months. In March, most of the new trade jobs have been in the subsectors of eating and drinking places; miscellaneous retail stores; and food stores. These growth subsectors reflect activities of both tourists and permanent residents. Florida's growth in retail trade was nearly double the U.S. average in 1986, due primarily to stronger growth in eating and drinking places and food stores. Close to three out of every four new jobs in Florida are in the trade and services industries.


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
MARCH 1986–MARCH 1987


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

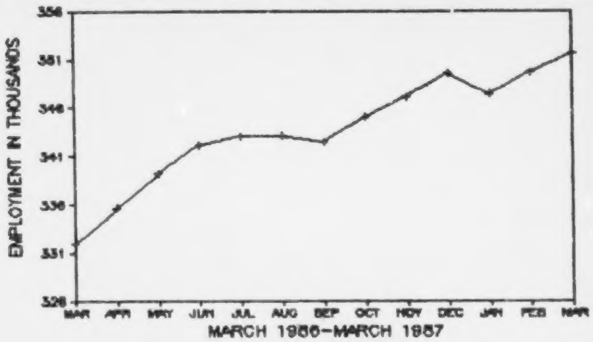
The finance, insurance, and real estate industry was Florida's third fastest growing sector with a gain of 5.9 percent or 19,700 new jobs to reach a total of 351,600 in March. This industry grew by 1.2 percentage points faster than the statewide average growth rate. Employment in Florida's finance, insurance, and real estate industry matched that of the national average. Both Florida and the U.S. gained jobs here due to increased mortgage volume and number of financial transactions.

VOLATILE/FLAT INDUSTRIES: The transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) industry has experienced very slow growth over the year of 1.0 percent or 2,500 new jobs to reach a total of 247,400. Most of the job growth in TCPU was found in the subsectors of trucking and warehousing; electric, gas, and sanitary services; and water transportation. Job losses were experienced in the subsectors of transportation by air; railroad transportation; and communications. The sharp drop in employment in June 1986 was due to strike activity. Slow growth in this industry was the result of deregulation, competitive pressures, merger activity, and technological change.

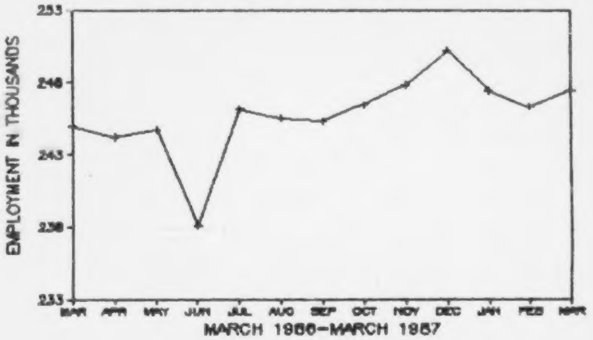
The manufacturing sector although relatively slow and volatile has still been on an upward trend over the last year. Factory jobs have increased by 1.5 percent or 7,800 to reach a level of 522,300 in March. January and February had been strong growth months, but March employment levels were flat. Most of the annual job growth was found in the subsectors of printing and publishing and transportation equipment. Factory employment losses were found in the subsectors of machinery except electrical; apparel and other textile products; and chemicals and other allied products.

The construction industry has lost employment over the last two months from the peak in January 1987, but was still 1.4 percent or 4,700 jobs higher over the year to reach a total level of 343,000 in March. Most of the annual growth has been in special trade contractors and heavy construction contractors. Slower annual growth (with losses over the month) was felt by general building contractors. Construction employment gains had been steady from September 1986 to January 1987. The construction sector has been responding over the last two months to the new tax law and overbuilding of office buildings, apartments, and retail structures.

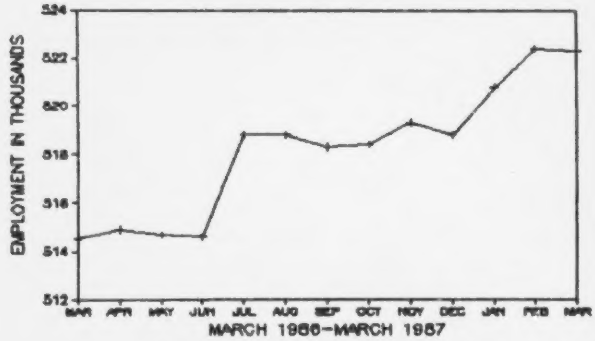
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



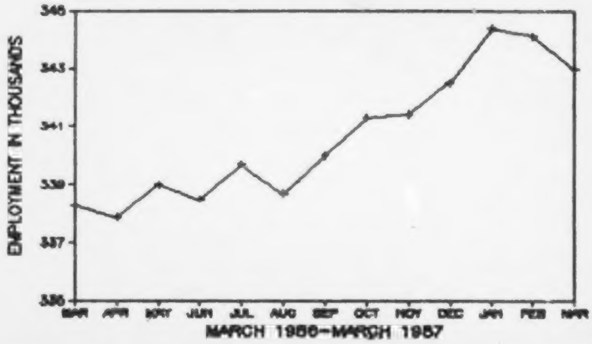
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	March Preliminary 1987	February Final 1987	March Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4739.7	4729.6	4526.1	10.1	0.2	213.6	4.7
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0
CONSTRUCTION	343.0	344.1	338.3	-1.1	-0.3	4.7	1.4
MANUFACTURING	522.3	522.4	514.5	-0.1	*	7.8	1.5
DURABLE GOODS (1)	316.5	315.9	311.3	0.6	0.2	5.2	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.5	205.7	202.9	-0.2	-0.1	2.6	1.3
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	247.4	246.3	244.9	1.1	0.4	2.5	1.0
TRADE	1294.0	1290.8	1217.5	3.2	0.2	76.5	6.3
WHOLESALE (1)	256.6	255.8	249.0	0.8	0.3	7.6	3.1
RETAIL	1038.1	1035.1	969.3	3.0	0.3	68.8	7.1
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	351.8	349.9	326.7	1.9	0.5	25.1	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	351.6	349.6	331.9	2.0	0.6	19.7	5.9
SERVICES	1254.3	1251.3	1177.2	3.0	0.2	77.1	6.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	118.8	118.1	114.4	0.7	0.6	4.4	3.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	328.8	327.7	308.8	1.1	0.3	20.0	6.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	4022.5	4014.4	3834.1	8.1	0.2	188.4	4.9
GOVERNMENT	717.2	715.2	692.0	2.0	0.3	25.2	3.6

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986										1987			Over-the-Year Change	
	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4526.1	4538.0	4560.5	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4739.7	4.7	213.6
MINING (1)	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	1.0	0.1
CONSTRUCTION	338.3	337.9	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	343.0	1.4	4.7
MANUFACTURING	514.5	514.9	514.7	514.6	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.8	522.4	522.3	1.5	7.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.3	311.6	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.8	314.3	315.9	316.5	1.7	5.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	202.9	203.0	203.2	203.3	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	205.5	1.3	2.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.9	244.2	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.3	246.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	1.0	2.5
TRADE	1217.5	1218.0	1225.5	1232.8	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1290.8	1294.0	6.3	76.5
WHOLESALE (1)	249.0	249.1	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.6	3.1	7.6
RETAIL	969.3	969.5	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1038.1	7.1	68.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	326.7	328.1	330.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	351.8	7.7	25.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	331.9	335.7	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.6	5.9	19.7
SERVICES	1177.2	1184.1	1191.7	1190.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.3	1251.3	1254.3	6.5	77.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	114.4	115.1	116.8	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.8	3.8	4.4
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	308.8	310.3	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.8	6.5	20.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3834.1	3844.5	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4022.5	4.9	188.4
GOVERNMENT	692.0	693.5	696.1	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	717.2	3.6	25.2

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 04/17/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	MARCH 1987	FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,800,200	4,758,500	4,584,300	41,700	.9	215,900	4.7
MINING	9,900	9,900	9,800	0	.0	100	1.0
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,700	8,400	0	.0	300	3.6
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	.0	300	6.8
CONSTRUCTION	340,500	338,900	335,900	1,600	.5	4,600	1.4
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,200	92,400	91,900	- 200	- .2	300	.3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	50,200	49,800	48,800	400	.8	1,400	2.9
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	198,100	196,700	195,200	1,400	.7	2,900	1.5
MANUFACTURING	525,000	525,100	517,300	- 100	.0	7,700	1.5
DURABLE GOODS	316,500	315,900	311,300	600	.2	5,200	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,000	27,000	26,600	0	.0	400	1.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,400	15,300	14,000	100	.7	1,400	10.0
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	24,800	24,600	24,200	200	.8	600	2.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,300	5,200	5,200	100	1.9	100	1.9
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,600	36,600	36,600	0	.0	0	.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,900	42,900	44,000	0	.0	- 1,100	- 2.5
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	75,200	75,200	75,000	0	.0	200	.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,500	64,200	61,900	300	.5	2,600	4.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,300	15,400	14,600	- 100	- .6	700	4.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,500	9,500	9,200	0	.0	300	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,500	209,200	206,000	- 700	- .3	2,500	1.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	49,200	50,400	49,000	- 1,200	- 2.4	200	.4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MARCH 1987	* FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	13,100	13,700	12,500	- 600	- 4.4	600	4.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	- 100	- 5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	.0	0	.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,700	32,000	32,500	- 300	- .9	- 800	- 2.5
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,300	14,400	14,300	- 100	- .7	0	.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	62,700	62,200	59,900	500	.8	2,800	4.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,900	23,800	24,700	100	.4	- 800	- 3.2
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,300	2,200	2,000	100	4.5	300	15.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,200	18,100	16,900	100	.6	1,300	7.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,000	1,900	2,400	100	5.3	- 400	-16.7
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	247,400	246,300	244,900	1,100	.4	2,500	1.0
TRANSPORTATION	140,700	139,900	139,700	800	.6	1,000	.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,900	7,900	8,700	0	.0	- 800	- 9.2
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,000	8,900	8,400	100	1.1	600	7.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	49,100	48,900	46,900	200	.4	2,200	4.7
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,200	16,000	15,200	200	1.3	1,000	6.6
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	42,000	41,800	43,800	200	.5	- 1,800	- 4.1
COMMUNICATION	70,000	69,900	70,500	100	.1	- 500	- .7
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	36,700	36,500	34,700	200	.5	2,000	5.8
TRADE	1,312,900	1,297,900	1,235,400	15,000	1.2	77,500	6.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	256,600	255,800	249,000	800	.3	7,600	3.1
DURABLE GOODS	146,800	146,300	145,100	500	.3	1,700	1.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT *

STATEWIDE				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	MARCH 1987	FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	109,800	109,500	103,900	300	.3	5,900	5.7
RETAIL TRADE	1,056,300	1,042,100	986,400	14,200	1.4	69,900	7.1
BLDG. MAT., GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	43,600	43,100	41,600	500	1.2	2,000	4.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	125,800	125,700	119,200	100	.1	6,600	5.5
FOOD STORES	174,400	173,800	162,900	600	.3	11,500	7.1
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	112,200	112,000	107,000	200	.2	5,200	4.9
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56,200	54,900	53,700	1,300	2.4	2,500	4.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,700	51,300	48,300	400	.8	3,400	7.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	366,900	356,500	340,700	10,400	2.9	26,200	7.7
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	125,500	124,800	113,000	700	.6	12,500	11.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	351,600	349,600	331,900	2,000	.6	19,700	5.9
BANKING	73,400	73,400	72,100	0	.0	1,300	1.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	64,900	64,600	60,100	300	.5	4,800	8.0
INSURANCE CARRIERS	56,800	56,500	52,500	300	.5	4,300	8.2
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,000	32,800	32,000	200	.6	1,000	3.1
REAL ESTATE	96,500	95,700	90,700	800	.8	5,800	6.4
SERVICES	1,279,500	1,261,900	1,201,300	17,600	1.4	78,200	6.5
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	129,600	124,100	124,900	5,500	4.4	4,700	3.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	66,600	65,900	62,000	700	1.1	4,600	7.4
BUSINESS SERVICES	250,000	245,900	234,600	4,100	1.7	15,400	6.6
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,700	47,700	44,800	1,000	2.1	3,900	8.7
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	19,600	19,400	19,900	200	1.0	- 300	- 1.5

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	MARCH 1987	FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	NO	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,100	7,200	7,000	- 100	- 1.4	100	1.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	87,500	84,500	80,600	3,000	3.6	6,900	8.6
HEALTH SERVICES	328,800	327,700	308,800	1,100	.3	20,000	6.5
LEGAL SERVICES	46,200	46,100	43,100	100	.2	3,100	7.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,200	49,900	46,600	300	.6	3,600	7.7
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,200	64,900	62,100	300	.5	3,100	5.0
GOVERNMENT	733,400	728,900	707,800	4,500	.6	25,600	3.6
FEDERAL	111,100	110,900	107,400	200	.2	3,700	3.4
STATE AND LOCAL	622,300	618,000	600,400	4,300	.7	21,900	3.6
STATE	153,300	152,500	144,600	800	.5	8,700	6.0
LOCAL	469,000	465,500	455,800	3,500	.8	13,200	2.9

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida sustained its leading growth pace of 4.7 percent in annual nonfarm jobs when compared to the eleven largest states in the nation. The second and third fastest growing large states were California (3.3 percent) and North Carolina (3.2 percent). The only large state to lose employment was Texas (-2.8 percent). In terms of the number of new jobs gained over the year, Florida kept its second place behind California (which is more than twice the size of Florida). California gained 366,700 new jobs with Florida's (not seasonally adjusted) gain of 215,900. In third place was New York with a gain of 174,600 new jobs in March.

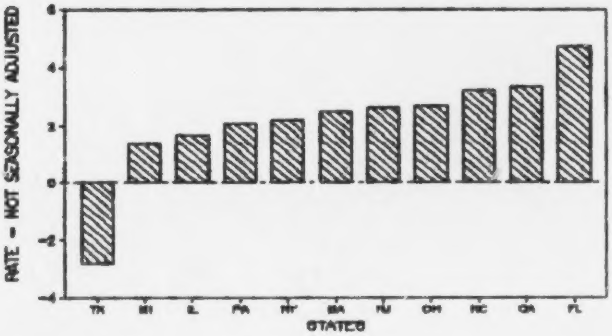
When comparing all the states in the nation, nonagricultural employment rose by two percent or more in thirty states and the District of Columbia between March of 1986 and 1987. The largest percentage job gains occurred in the smaller states of Nevada (6.3 percent), Delaware (5.7 percent), and Vermont (4.8 percent). Of the six states with over-the-year employment declines, three had decreases in excess of three percent--Wyoming (6.0 percent), Alaska (4.3 percent), and Louisiana (4.0 percent).

Most states experienced over-the-year employment increases in trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and government. In contrast twenty-two states had reductions in manufacturing jobs, with the largest occurring in Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Losses in mining jobs occurred in twenty-six states, with the heaviest in California, Louisiana, and Texas.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED: Florida's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) in March was 5.6 percent representing 329,000 jobless Floridians. The change in the rate was not significant over the month or year. The labor force in March stood at 5,853,000 which was a gain of 6.5 percent compared to March 1986. Due to the relatively small sample size of the Florida Current Population Survey, the monthly changes in the unemployment rate are often erratic as the graph shows. Since July 1986 Florida appears to be experiencing a slight downtrend in the unemployment rate. Compared to the national situation, Florida's unemployment rate continued to remain a full percentage point below the national rate of 6.6 percent.

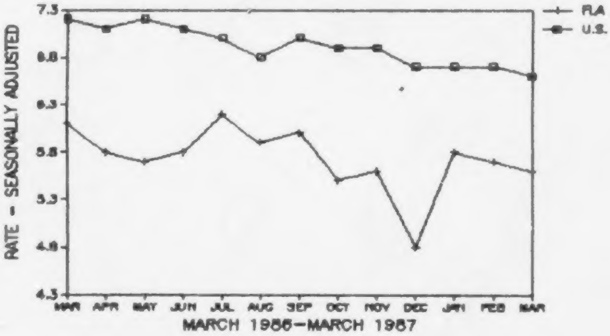
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The civilian unemployment rate at 6.6 percent was little changed from February but was about half a percentage point lower than a year ago. Little over-the-month movement occurred among the major population groups. The rate for blacks -- at 13.9 percent -- remained more than twice that for whites. Although joblessness among Hispanics has come down some over the last two months.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, MARCH 1987/1986

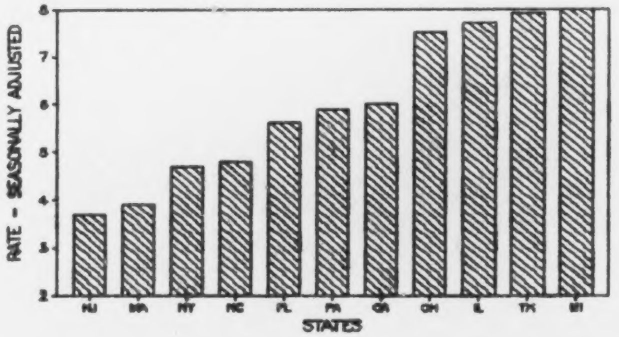


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
FLORIDA VS NATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - 11 LARGEST STATES
MARCH 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,853,000	5,775,000	5,497,000	356,000	6.5
Employment	5,524,000	5,446,000	5,162,000	362,000	7.0
Unemployment	329,000	329,000	335,000	- 6,000	- 1.8
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.7	6.1	- 0.5	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.6	6.7	7.2	- 0.6	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	March 1987	February 1987	March 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,810,700	5,722,000	5,450,000	360,700	6.6
Employment	5,498,200	5,422,400	5,133,800	364,400	7.1
Unemployment	312,500	299,700	316,300	3,800	- 1.2
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.2	5.8	- 0.4	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.9	7.2	7.5	- 0.6	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida, had the fifth lowest unemployment, rate (at 5.6 percent) of the eleven largest states in March. States with lower unemployment rates were New Jersey (3.7 percent), Massachusetts (3.9 percent), New York (4.7 percent), and North Carolina (4.8 percent). States with the highest unemployment rates in March were Michigan (8.0 percent), Texas (7.9 percent), Illinois (7.7 percent), and Ohio (7.5 percent).

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, March 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
New Jersey	3.7	California	6.0
Massachusetts	3.9	Ohio	7.5
New York	4.7	Illinois	7.7
North Carolina	4.8	Texas	7.9
Florida	5.6	Michigan	8.0
Pennsylvania	5.9		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1986: For the third consecutive year, Florida's employment rose and the unemployment rate dropped. The unemployment rate declined to an average of 5.7 percent in 1986, compared to 6.0 percent in 1985. The national unemployment rate was 7.0 percent in 1986, down from 7.2 percent in 1985.

Women accounted for 75 percent of the 249,000 employment growth in Florida last year, and for all of the improvement in unemployment. The level of unemployed women declined by 9,000 over the year, offsetting an increase of 9,000 in the number of unemployed men.

Florida's 5.7 percent unemployment rate was the 35th highest of the 50 states and the District of Columbia and was 1.3 percentage points below the U.S. rate of 7.0 percent. State unemployment rates ranged from a high of 13.1 percent of the labor force in Louisiana to a low of 2.8 percent in New Hampshire. Rates in the Southeast varied from a low of 5.3 percent in North Carolina to a high of 11.7 percent in Mississippi.

In Florida, the unemployment rate for men rose from 5.3 percent in 1985 to 5.5 percent in 1986. The rate for women decreased over the year--from 6.8 percent to 6.0 percent. The teenage rate increased slightly--from 17.7 percent in 1985 to 18.4 percent in 1986--reaching a level which was 13.5 percentage points above the 4.9 percent rate for adults.

Unemployment by race varied widely in Florida, averaging 4.7 percent for whites, 11.6 percent for blacks, and 7.0 percent for Hispanics. Within racial groups, unemployment for men was generally lower than that for women. The rate for white men averaged 4.5 percent compared to 4.9 percent for white women. Unemployment for black men stood at 12.0 percent of the labor force and for black women, 11.1 percent. For Hispanics, the rate for men averaged 6.4 percent and for women 7.9 percent.

Unemployment rates for most groups of workers were lower in Florida than the national averages. The rate for adult men in Florida was 4.7 percent, compared to 6.1 percent for the nation. Adult female unemployment at 5.0 percent was lower than the national rate of 6.2 percent. White unemployment stood at 4.7 percent for Florida and 6.0 percent nationally, while black unemployment of 11.6 percent was lower than the U.S. rate of 14.5 percent. Florida's teenage rate, at 18.4 percent, averaged about the same as the national rate of 18.3 percent. Florida's Hispanic rate of 7.0 percent was considerably below the national Hispanic rate of 20.6 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Reprinted from the U.S. Department of Labor News, May 22, 1987.

Florida 1986 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
TOTAL	5,588,000	5,268,000	320,000	5.7
Men	3,041,000	2,873,000	168,000	5.5
Women	2,546,000	2,395,000	152,000	6.0
Men (20 years and over)	2,849,000	2,714,000	135,000	4.7
Women (20 years and over)	2,375,000	2,257,000	119,000	5.0
Both sexes (16-19 years)	363,000	297,000	67,000	18.4
WHITE	4,677,000	4,459,000	218,000	4.7
Men	2,591,000	2,475,000	116,000	4.5
Women	2,086,000	1,984,000	101,000	4.9
Both sexes (16-19 years)	292,000	252,000	39,000	13.5
BLACK	840,000	743,000	97,000	11.6
Men	418,000	368,000	50,000	12.0
Women	422,000	375,000	47,000	11.1
Both sexes (16-19 years)	64,000	39,000	25,000	39.1
HISPANIC	666,000	619,000	47,000	7.0
Men	399,000	373,000	26,000	6.4
Women	267,000	246,000	21,000	7.9

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey. Reprinted from the U.S. Department of Labor News, May 22, 1987.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
March 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	30,114	29,833	33,291	0.94	- 9.54
Interstate Initial Claims	3,919	3,832	4,253	2.27	- 7.85
Intrastate Initial Claims	26,195	26,001	29,038	0.75	- 9.79
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,727	8,086	8,992	- 4.44	-14.07
Trade	4,089	3,902	4,389	4.79	- 6.84
Construction	4,848	4,896	5,258	- 0.98	- 7.80
Manufacturing	4,819	4,671	6,031	3.17	-20.10
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,530	2,827	2,595	-10.51	- 2.50
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	861	750	938	14.80	- 8.21
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	780	770	708	1.30	10.17
Information Not Available	541	99	127	446.46	325.98
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	246,234	245,503	255,619	0.30	- 3.67
Interstate Weeks Claimed	30,262	31,445	29,448	- 3.76	2.76
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	215,972	214,059	226,171	0.89	- 4.51
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	185,916	182,969	201,294	1.61	- 7.64
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,517,879	1,483,329	1,470,939	2.33	3.19
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	40	41	2.50	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,445,179	9,464,439	8,842,779	0.20	6.81
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	186,685	191,851	192,525	- 2.7	- 3.0
New Applications (month)	42,811	41,006	42,503	4.4	0.7
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	382,376	348,240	369,128*	9.8	3.6
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	41,066	36,240	36,496	13.3	12.5
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	37,817	36,850	27,386	2.6	38.1
Placement Transactions (month)	21,806	18,643	19,792	17.0	10.2
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	146,340	131,867	133,815*	11.0	9.4
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	131,145	117,828	122,449*	11.3	7.1
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	184,852	163,115	168,543*	13.3	9.7
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-86 to date)	21,434	19,278	21,184*	11.2	1.2

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

PGM=CES598

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MARCH 1987	* FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	MARCH 1987	* FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986	MARCH 1987	* FEBRUARY 1987	MARCH 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	400.95	401.40	374.59	44.6	44.6	44.7	8.99	9.00	8.38
PHOSPHATE ROCK	419.35	426.47	379.81	40.4	40.5	37.2	10.38	10.53	10.21
MANUFACTURING	328.05	328.46	323.58	40.5	40.5	40.6	8.10	8.11	7.97
DURABLE GOODS	336.61	333.73	334.12	41.1	41.1	41.3	8.19	8.12	8.09
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	267.33	276.17	271.10	38.8	40.2	38.4	6.89	6.87	7.06
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	248.32	243.57	241.34	38.8	38.6	38.8	6.40	6.31	6.22
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	390.28	390.66	398.71	44.0	43.6	46.2	8.87	8.96	8.63
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	394.55	387.66	417.63	42.7	42.0	45.1	9.24	9.23	9.26
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	300.03	306.69	314.29	40.6	41.5	42.3	7.39	7.39	7.43
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	365.56	357.37	362.10	41.4	41.7	42.4	8.83	8.57	8.54
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	336.19	339.87	334.51	41.2	41.6	40.4	8.16	8.17	8.28
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	419.44	394.56	390.98	42.8	41.1	40.6	9.80	9.60	9.63
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	308.97	302.51	315.67	40.6	39.7	41.7	7.61	7.62	7.57
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	250.33	257.18	241.92	37.7	37.6	39.4	6.64	6.84	6.14
NONDURABLE GOODS	316.40	322.38	309.28	39.6	39.8	39.6	7.99	8.10	7.81
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	301.26	317.25	289.64	41.1	42.3	41.2	7.33	7.50	7.03
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	282.14	298.57	281.47	42.3	41.7	42.2	6.67	7.16	6.67
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	253.08	246.92	239.45	36.0	36.1	35.9	7.03	6.84	6.67
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	182.58	185.09	174.20	35.8	35.8	33.5	5.10	5.17	5.20
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	525.08	523.94	531.99	46.1	46.0	48.1	11.39	11.39	11.06
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	348.35	349.65	344.13	37.7	37.0	37.9	9.24	9.45	9.08
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	422.01	439.25	431.85	40.5	41.4	42.8	10.42	10.61	10.09
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	285.05	278.72	260.30	42.8	41.6	40.8	6.66	6.70	6.38
COMMUNICATION	514.50	516.60	488.76	42.0	42.0	40.9	12.25	12.30	11.95
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	509.29	508.32	500.33	42.3	41.7	42.8	12.04	12.19	11.69
BANKING	249.87	253.92	249.67	38.5	39.8	40.4	6.49	6.38	6.18

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LOCAL OFFICE

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0674
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

U.S. MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

ORC-001
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST - WEST HIGHWAY SUITE 800
BETHESDA, MD 20814

7/21/87 S1765-3

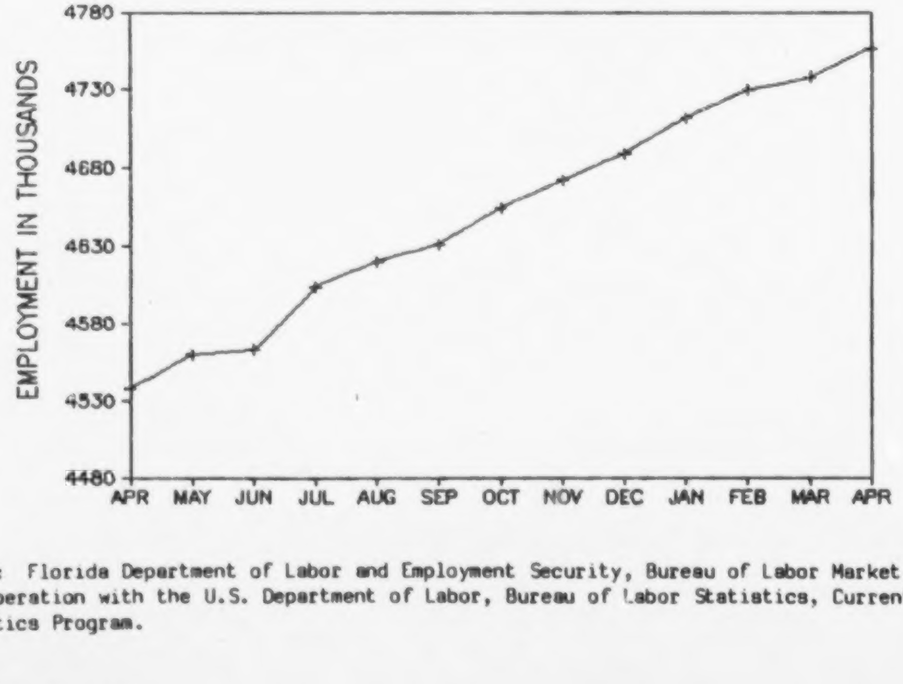
FLORIDA
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- The nonagricultural employment growth pace picked up in April to 4.8 percent or 218,700 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 4,797,300.
- Florida's rapid job growth was ranked as the fastest compared to the nation's largest states and was ranked as the second fastest compared to all the states in the nation. Florida gained the second highest number of new jobs over the year behind only California.
- Trade and services continued to be Florida's largest and fastest growing industrial sectors. Approximately nine out of ten new jobs in Florida were service-producing in April.
- Construction jobs have been on a slight downtrend but manufacturing employment has picked up during 1987.
- Florida's April unemployment rate of 5.5 percent was relatively low compared to the rates of the nations largest states; the range was from a 3.9 percent in New Jersey to a 8.6 percent in Michigan and Texas. The national unemployment rate was 6.3 percent in April.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, APRIL 1986-APRIL 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: June 1987 **Letter No. 452**

JOB GROWTH RATE EDGED UP: The growth rate of seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment edged up to 4.8 percent (a gain of 218,700 new jobs) over the year in April. Previously the annual growth rate had held steady at 4.7 percent over the last three months. The annual average growth rate in 1986 was 4.1 percent, 1985 was 4.8 percent, and 1984 was 7.8 percent. So 1987 has shown stronger job growth overall than that of 1986, and is level with the 1985 rate of growth. (The employment base is larger in 1987 so job creation is actually larger in 1987 than in 1985 despite these years having the same rate of growth.) The year 1984 showed such strong job growth because it was a recession recovery year.

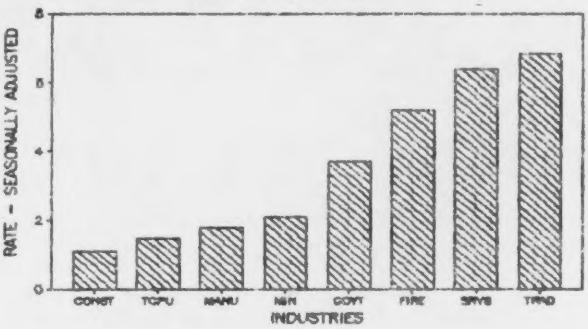
The level of nonagricultural employment in April reached 4,756,700. As can be seen on the front page graph, establishment employment has shown strong, steady growth over the last twelve months. May 1986 to June 1986 experienced the smallest monthly gain over the last twelve months. Those industries that grew faster than the statewide average (4.8 percent) for April were trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate. Those industries growing slower than the statewide average were government; mining; manufacturing; transportation, communications, and public utilities; and construction. All major industrial sectors in April for Florida gained new jobs over the year with only mining losing one hundred jobs over the month. Approximately nine out of every ten new jobs in April for Florida were in services producing industrial sectors.

GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The trade industry regained the lead in April being Florida's fastest (6.8 percent) growing sector over the year and the largest sector (1,300,700). Most of the new jobs were in the subsectors of eating and drinking places; food stores; and miscellaneous retail stores. The growth rate in the trade sector was 2.0 percentage points greater than the statewide average. Over one-third of Florida's new jobs in April over the year were in the trade sector. Trade now makes up 27.3 percent of total nonagricultural employment in Florida, more than one out of every four jobs.

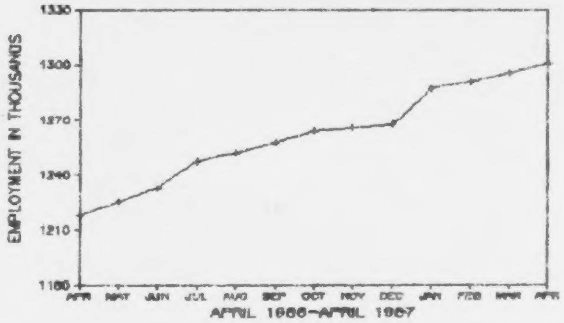
The services industry, Florida's second largest industrial sector, was also the second fastest growing industry with a gain of 6.4 percent or 76,000 new jobs to reach a level of 1,260,100. Most of the services employment gains were in the subsectors of health services and business services. Services jobs were 26.5 percent of total nonfarm employment in April representing more than one out of every four jobs in Florida. As shown on the adjacent graphs, both services and trade showed strong upward growth over the last twelve months.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew by 5.2 percent in April over the year or by 17,300 new jobs to reach a total of 353,000. The employment growth was fairly evenly spread among the subsectors of real estate, insurance carriers, and credit agencies other than banks. The finance, insurance, and real estate industry made up 7.4 percent of total nonfarm jobs in April.

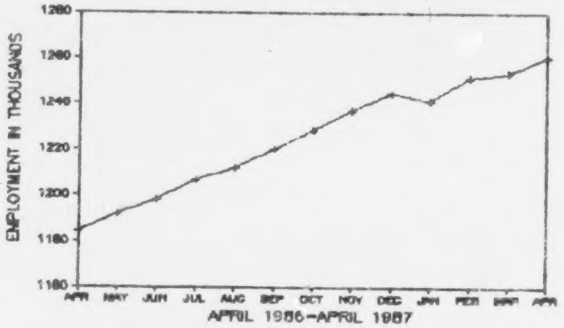
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
APRIL 1986–APRIL 1987



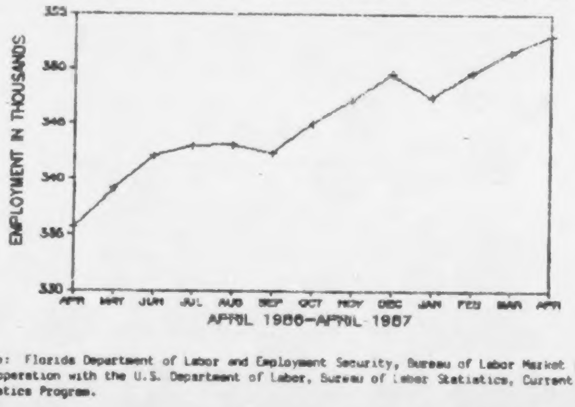
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

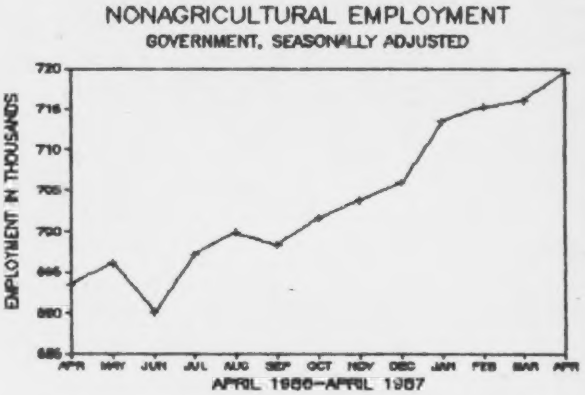


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

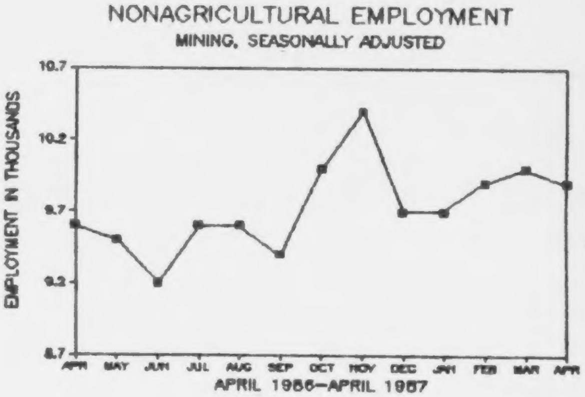


Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

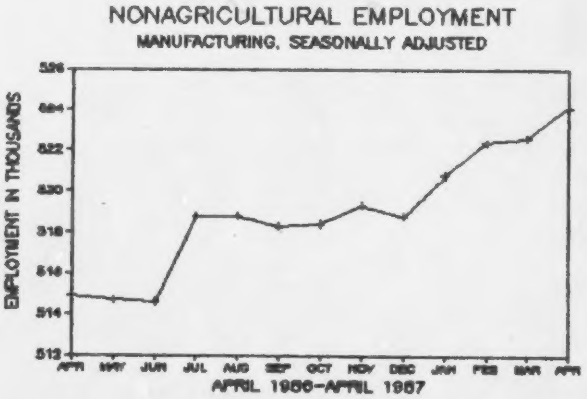
VOLATILE/SLOWER GROWING SECTORS: The government sector grew by 3.7 percent or 25,900 new jobs in April over the year. As the government graph shows, this sector has had some erratic growth during 1986 quarters 2 and 3 but has grown in a fairly smooth manner since September 1986. Some variations resulted from seasonal adjusments in the school system during the summer months. Most of the job growth has been in local government followed by state government. Federal government experienced the least growth over the year. In April, government comprised 15 percent of total nonfarm jobs in Florida. Looking at total government employment, 15 percent was federal, 21 percent was state, and 64 percent was local for April 1987.



The mining industry has behaved rather erratically over the last twelve months due to job layoffs and recalls. It was only up by 200 jobs over the year or 2.1 percent to reach a level of 9,900 in April. Mining was Florida's smallest major industrial sector in April and only comprised 0.2 percent of total nonfarm jobs. Historically the highest mining employment level in Florida was 12,000 in June 1982. The mining industry slowdown was the result of foreign competition, technological changes, and declining agricultural demand for fertilizer.



Manufacturing appears to be showing some improvement. Factory jobs were flat from July 1986 to December 1986 but have picked up steadily since then. Growth in April stood at 1.8 percent or 9,200 new jobs to reach a level of 524,100. Manufacturing comprised 11.0 percent of total nonfarm jobs in Florida. This manufacturing percent of total nonagricultural employment has held fairly steady in Florida while it has declined nationwide. Most of Florida's new factory jobs were in the subsectors of transportation equipment; printing and publishing; rubber and plastics products; and furniture and fixtures. Electrical and electronic equipment experienced job losses over the year in April. Productivity gains have been high in manufacturing but job losses have occurred due to foreign competition (including the industry shake-out in electronics). The falling value of the U.S. dollar should contribute to some future growth in manufacturing.



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

The transportation, communications, and public utilities (TCPU) sector has basically been flat over the last twelve months. December 1986 showed a job gain and June 1986 showed a job loss due to strike activity. Annual employment growth for TCPU was 1.5 percent or 3,700 new jobs to reach a level of 247,900 in April. Most of the employment growth in this sector was felt in public utilities; water transportation; and trucking and warehousing. Job losses have occurred in the subsectors of transportation by air and railroad transportation. Transportation, communications, and public utilities comprised 5.2 percent of total nonfarm jobs in April. This industrial sector has experienced very slow growth due to deregulation, competition, merger activity, and technological change.

Construction jobs in Florida have been on a slight downtrend since February 1987 after experiencing phenomenal growth from September 1986 to January 1987. Construction employment grew by 1.1 percent or 3,700 new jobs in April over the year. Over the month, employment was almost flat with a gain of only 100 jobs after showing job losses during the previous two months. Softening in this industry was partly due to increasing mortgage rates, tax reform, satisfaction of pent-up demand for housing, and the holding back of starts to let absorption catch up (due to over building in parts of the state). Vacancies have been declining in parts of the state as population gains are catching up with residential/nonresidential construction activity. The slowdown in housing starts in Florida is basically a correction from the phenomenal growth experienced earlier. Construction jobs were just over 7.0 percent of total nonfarm employment in April.

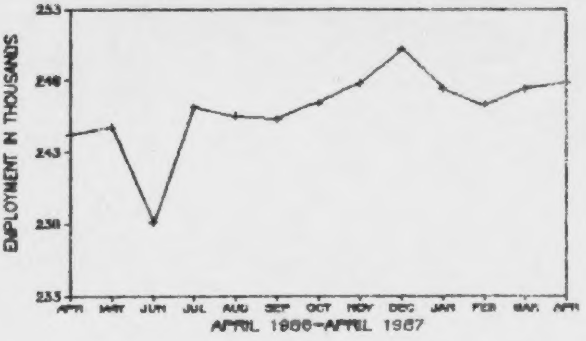
FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida continued to keep its rank as the fastest growing large state in the nation in terms of jobs. The (not seasonally adjusted) growth rate for April over the year was 4.8 percent in Florida followed by the 3.4 percent in North Carolina. The State of Texas continued to experience an annual decline in jobs. When looking at the number of new jobs created over the year Florida (+220,200) remained in second place behind California (+351,900) which is more than twice as populous as Florida. The state with the third highest number of new jobs was New York (+186,200).

When comparing all the states in the nation, nonfarm payroll employment rose by 2.0 percent or more in 29 states between April 1986 and 1987. The largest percentage job gains occurred in Nevada (6.8 percent); Delaware and Florida (both 4.8 percent); and Maine (4.7 percent). Of the six states with over-the-year employment declines, two had decreases in excess of 3 percent--Wyoming (6.4 percent) and Alaska (3.6 percent).

Most states experienced over-the-year employment increases in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry; in services; and in government. In contrast, 20 states had reductions in manufacturing jobs, with the largest declines occurring in Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Texas. Twenty-nine states reported losses in mining jobs; these were concentrated in California, Colorado, Louisiana, Texas, and West Virginia.

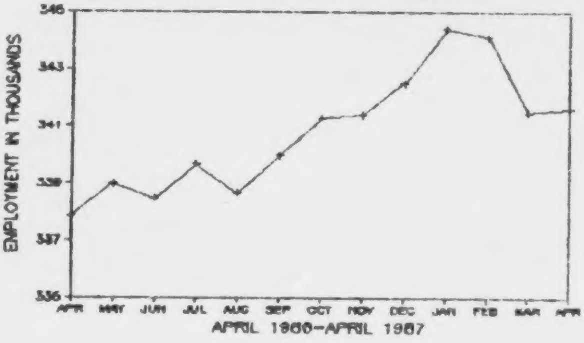
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



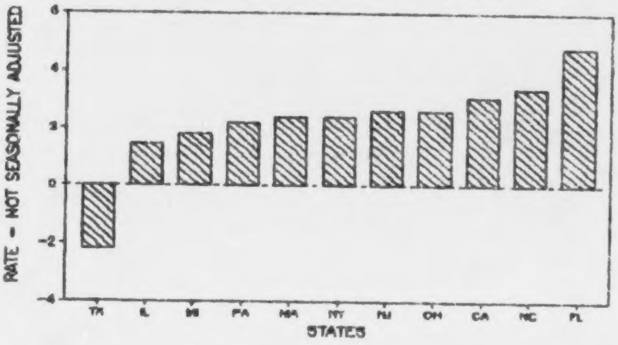
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, APRIL 1987/1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	April Preliminary 1987	March Final 1987	April Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4756.7	4737.6	4538.0	19.1	0.4	218.7	4.8
MINING (1)	9.9	10.0	9.7	-0.1	-1.0	0.2	2.1
CONSTRUCTION	341.6	341.5	337.9	0.1	*	3.7	1.1
MANUFACTURING	524.1	522.6	514.9	1.5	0.3	9.2	1.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	317.0	316.3	311.6	0.7	0.2	5.4	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.9	206.0	203.0	0.9	0.4	3.9	1.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	247.9	247.4	244.2	0.5	0.2	3.7	1.5
TRADE	1300.7	1295.3	1218.0	5.4	0.4	82.7	6.8
WHOLESALE (1)	257.0	256.5	249.1	0.5	0.2	7.9	3.2
RETAIL	1044.2	1039.5	969.5	4.7	0.5	74.7	7.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	353.6	352.7	328.1	0.9	0.3	25.5	7.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	353.0	351.5	335.7	1.5	0.4	17.3	5.2
SERVICES	1260.1	1253.3	1184.1	6.8	0.5	76.0	6.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	120.9	118.4	115.1	2.5	2.1	5.8	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	330.3	328.9	310.3	1.4	0.4	20.0	6.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	4037.3	4021.6	3844.5	15.7	0.4	192.8	5.0
GOVERNMENT	719.4	716.0	693.5	3.4	0.5	25.9	3.7

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986									1987				Over-the-Year Change	
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4538.0	4560.5	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4737.6	4756.7	4.8	218.7
MINING (1)	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	2.1	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	337.9	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	341.5	341.6	1.1	3.7
MANUFACTURING	514.9	514.7	514.6	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.8	522.4	522.6	524.1	1.8	9.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.6	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.8	314.3	315.9	316.3	317.0	1.7	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.0	203.2	203.3	205.3	205.1	203.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	206.0	206.9	1.9	3.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.2	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.3	246.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	247.9	1.5	3.7
TRADE	1218.0	1225.5	1232.8	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1290.8	1295.3	1300.7	6.8	82.7
WHOLESALE (1)	249.1	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.5	257.0	3.2	7.9
RETAIL	969.5	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1039.5	1044.2	7.7	74.7
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	328.1	330.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	352.7	353.6	7.8	25.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	335.7	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.5	353.0	5.2	17.3
SERVICES	1184.1	1191.7	1198.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.3	1251.3	1253.3	1260.1	6.4	76.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	115.1	116.8	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.4	120.9	5.0	5.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	310.3	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.9	330.3	6.4	20.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3844.5	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4021.6	4037.3	5.0	192.8
GOVERNMENT	693.5	696.1	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	716.0	719.4	3.7	25.9

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	APRIL 1987	MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,797,300	4,798,100	4,577,100	- 800	.0	220,200	4.8
MINING	9,900	10,000	9,700	- 100	- 1.0	200	2.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,700	8,400	0	.0	300	3.6
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	.0	300	6.8
CONSTRUCTION	338,000	339,000	334,400	- 1,000	- .3	3,600	1.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	91,900	92,200	90,900	- 300	- .3	1,000	1.1
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	50,400	50,200	49,100	200	.4	1,300	2.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	195,700	196,600	194,400	- 900	- .5	1,300	.7
MANUFACTURING	525,300	525,300	516,100	0	.0	9,200	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	317,000	316,300	311,600	700	.2	5,400	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,000	27,000	26,100	0	.0	900	3.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,400	15,400	14,100	0	.0	1,300	9.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,200	24,800	24,500	400	1.6	700	2.9
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,300	5,300	5,000	0	.0	300	6.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,900	36,800	36,600	100	.3	300	.8
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,500	42,700	44,200	- 200	- .5	- 1,700	- 3.8
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	75,300	75,100	75,800	200	.3	- 500	- .7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,300	64,200	61,500	100	.2	2,800	4.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,500	15,400	14,600	100	.6	900	6.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,600	9,600	9,200	0	.0	400	4.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,300	209,000	204,500	- 700	- .3	3,800	1.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	48,200	49,600	48,400	- 1,400	- 2.8	- 200	- .4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
				CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	APRIL 1987	MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,300	13,100	12,500	- 800	- 6.1	- 200	- 1.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	- 100	- 5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,600	2,600	2,400	0	.0	200	8.3
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	32,400	31,900	32,300	500	1.6	100	.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,200	14,300	14,000	- 100	- .7	200	1.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	62,600	62,600	59,900	0	.0	2,700	4.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,900	23,900	24,500	0	.0	- 600	- 2.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,300	2,300	2,000	0	.0	300	15.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,500	18,200	17,000	300	1.6	1,500	8.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,000	2,000	2,300	0	.0	- 300	-13.0
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	247,900	247,400	244,200	500	.2	3,700	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	140,900	140,600	140,200	300	.2	700	.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7,900	7,800	8,700	100	1.3	- 800	- 9.2
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,100	9,100	8,500	0	.0	600	7.1
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	49,400	49,000	48,100	400	.8	1,300	2.7
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,200	16,300	14,600	- 100	- .6	1,600	11.0
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	41,800	42,000	43,600	- 200	- .5	- 1,800	- 4.1
COMMUNICATION	69,900	70,000	69,300	- 100	- .1	600	.9
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,100	36,800	34,700	300	.8	2,400	6.9
TRADE	1,310,300	1,314,200	1,227,400	- 3,900	- .3	82,900	6.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	257,000	256,500	249,100	500	.2	7,900	3.2
DURABLE GOODS	146,800	146,700	144,800	100	.1	2,000	1.4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 05/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	APRIL 1987	MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	110,200	109,800	104,300	400	.4	5,900	5.7
RETAIL TRADE	1,053,300	1,057,700	978,300	- 4,400	- .4	75,000	7.7
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	43,800	43,900	42,500	- 100	- .2	1,300	3.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	125,300	125,900	117,300	- 600	- .5	8,000	6.8
FOOD STORES	172,200	174,200	158,000	- 2,000	- 1.1	14,200	9.0
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	113,100	112,800	107,300	300	- .3	5,800	5.4
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56,100	56,000	53,200	100	.2	2,900	5.5
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,100	52,000	47,300	- 900	- 1.7	3,800	8.0
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	366,200	367,800	339,800	- 1,600	- .4	26,400	7.8
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	125,500	125,100	112,900	400	.3	12,600	11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	353,000	351,500	335,700	1,500	.4	17,300	5.2
BANKING	73,600	73,400	72,300	200	.3	1,300	1.8
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	65,200	64,900	61,600	300	.5	3,600	5.8
INSURANCE CARRIERS	57,000	56,800	52,900	200	.4	4,100	7.8
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,200	33,000	32,300	200	.6	900	2.8
REAL ESTATE	97,300	96,500	92,200	800	.8	5,100	5.5
SERVICES	1,279,600	1,278,500	1,202,800	1,100	.1	76,800	6.4
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	128,800	129,200	122,700	- 400	- .3	6,100	5.0
PERSONAL SERVICES	66,200	66,900	61,400	- 700	- 1.0	4,800	7.8
BUSINESS SERVICES	249,200	248,300	236,100	900	.4	13,100	5.5
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,000	48,000	45,200	0	.0	2,800	6.2
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	19,600	19,600	19,700	0	.0	- 100	- .5

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	APRIL 1987	MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,100	7,000	7,100	100	1.4	0	.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	87,200	88,800	80,000	- 1,600	- 1.8	7,200	9.0
HEALTH SERVICES	330,300	328,900	310,300	1,400	.4	20,000	6.4
LEGAL SERVICES	46,100	46,200	43,700	- 100	- .2	2,400	5.5
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,300	50,500	46,300	- 200	- .4	4,000	8.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,400	65,300	61,600	100	.2	3,800	6.2
GOVERNMENT	733,300	732,200	706,800	1,100	.2	26,500	3.7
FEDERAL	111,500	111,300	106,700	200	.2	4,800	4.5
STATE AND LOCAL	621,800	620,900	600,100	900	.1	21,700	3.6
STATE	154,000	153,300	144,400	700	.5	9,600	6.6
LOCAL	467,800	467,600	455,700	200	.0	12,100	2.7

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,837,000	5,853,000	5,531,000	306,000	5.5
Employment	5,515,000	5,524,000	5,208,000	307,000	5.9
Unemployment	322,000	329,000	323,000	- 1,000	- 0.3
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.6	5.8	- 0.3	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.6	7.1	- 0.8	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	April 1987	March 1987	April 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,768,000	5,810,700	5,457,300	310,700	5.7
Employment	5,469,000	5,498,200	5,160,200	308,800	6.0
Unemployment	299,000	312,500	297,100	1,900	0.6
Unemployment Rate	5.2	5.4	5.4	- 0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.9	7.0	- 0.8	---

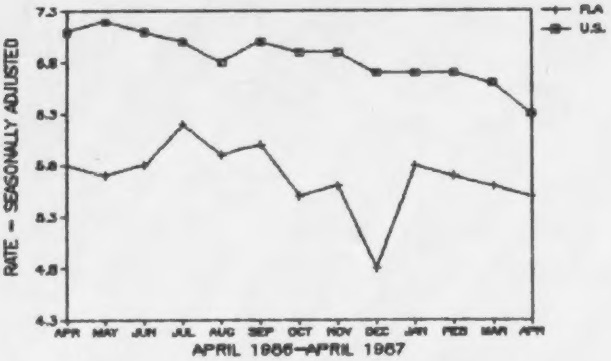
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON SLIGHT DOWNWARD TREND: Florida's seasonally adjusted April unemployment rate fell to 5.5 percent, exhibiting the fourth consecutive monthly decline. The month and year-ago rates were not significantly different from the current rate. The number of jobless Floridians in April was 322,000 out of a civilian labor force of 5,837,000. Florida's unemployment rate remained below the national rate with the differential being 0.8 percentage points.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The national jobless rate fell sharply in April to 6.3 percent. Jobless rates for most worker groups declined. The rates for adult men and women dropped 0.3 percentage points to 5.5 percent. Unemployment rates for men and women have been quite similar for some time now and identical for the last two months. This is a shift away from the historical pattern of a higher rate for women than for men. Jobless rates for whites declined to 5.4 percent and the rate for blacks dropped to 13.0 percent. Over the past year, the rate for blacks has fallen by nearly 2.0 percentage points. The unemployment rate for the Hispanic population at 9.2 percent in April was down from the 10.5 percent rate of a year ago. Despite the decline in overall unemployment, there was no significant reduction in the number jobless for six months or longer, or in the number of persons working part-time for economic reasons.

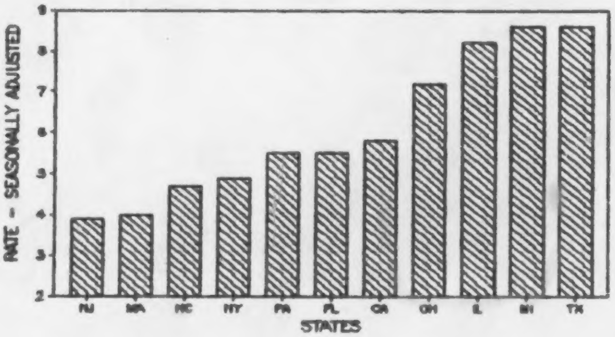
FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida's unemployment rate rank remained the same in April as in March. Florida experienced the fifth lowest unemployment rate (tied with Pennsylvania) at 5.5 percent in April. The lowest rate again moved from Massachusetts to New Jersey (3.9 percent) with the highest rate remaining in Texas (8.6 percent). Given the exceptionally strong employment growth in Florida, the ranking of Florida's unemployment rate shows the relative strength of the state economy.

FLORIDA VS NATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES – 11 LARGEST STATES

APRIL 1987



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, April 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
New Jersey	3.9	California	5.8
Massachusetts	4.0	Ohio	7.2
North Carolina	4.7	Illinois	8.2
New York	4.9	Michigan	8.6
Pennsylvania	5.5	Texas	8.6
Florida	5.5		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

NEW DIRECTORY OF REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS: In recent times, there has been a growing awareness of the need for a more efficient planning and utilization of human resources. This has created an expanding demand for accurate labor market information pertaining to the State of Florida, as well as substate areas. The Bureau of Labor Market Information, Division of Labor, Employment and Training produces a variety of labor market information. The new Directory of Reports and Publications was just published to aid present and potential data users in the selection and procurement of pertinent materials available through this Bureau. The directory has been developed in cooperation with the Employment and Training Administration. This publication by no means attempts to represent a complete compilation of labor market information or even a total listing of the reports produced by the Bureau of Labor Market Information. It is, however, an easy to use guide for information which has proven to be most useful to persons needing labor market data. New directories are released periodically in order to keep pace with the changing availability of data.

Appreciation is extended to the many Florida employers who have regularly assisted this Bureau by contributing employment, payroll, and occupational data for use in statistical studies. We hope these and other cooperating agencies will make full use of any available information. Other basic users of labor market information include various state governmental agencies, employment and training planners, local chambers of commerce, business and labor representatives, vocational educators, service delivery area researchers, and the general public.

Most reports listed in this publication are available free of charge from the Labor Market Information Unit, Bureau of Labor Market Information. The address and phone number is provided below.

For additional labor market information, please contact:

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904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
April 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	28,843	29,881	34,629	- 3.47	-16.71
Interstate Initial Claims	3,576	3,883	4,434	- 7.91	-19.35
Intrastate Initial Claims	25,267	25,998	30,195	- 2.81	-16.32
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,595	7,222	9,074	- 1.64	-16.30
Trade	4,409	4,123	5,503	6.94	-19.88
Construction	4,643	4,823	5,439	- 3.73	-14.64
Manufacturing	4,133	4,769	6,045	-13.34	-31.63
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,487	2,331	2,204	6.69	12.84
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	923	889	1,019	3.82	- 9.42
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	819	783	830	4.60	- 1.33
Information Not Available	258	558	81	-53.76	218.52
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	241,652	246,332	260,764	- 1.90	- 7.33
Interstate Weeks Claimed	32,740	30,727	33,181	6.55	- 1.33
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	208,912	215,605	277,583	- 3.10	- 8.20
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	179,996	186,964	206,245	- 3.73	-12.73
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,564,169	1,523,729	1,465,399	2.65	6.74
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	40	41	41	- 2.44	- 2.44
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,503,849	9,432,139	8,516,669	0.76	11.59
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1985.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	179,745	186,685	185,229	- 3.7	- 3.5
New Applications (month)	39,937	42,811	44,058	- 6.7	- 9.4
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-86 to date)	415,602	382,376	402,286*	8.7	3.3
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	45,253	41,066	40,490	10.2	11.8
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	43,045	37,817	27,881	13.8	54.4
Placement Transactions (month)	19,670	21,806	20,471	- 9.8	- 3.9
Individuals Placed (07-01-86 to date)	159,501	146,340	147,670*	9.0	8.0
Nonfarm (07-01-86 to date)	143,308	131,145	135,205*	9.3	6.0
Job Openings Filled (07-01-86 to date)	204,228	184,852	188,926*	10.5	8.1
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-86 to date)	23,607	21,434	23,784*	10.1	- 0.7

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APRIL 1987	* MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	* MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986	APRIL 1987	* MARCH 1987	APRIL 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	408.16	400.51	382.79	45.2	44.6	45.3	9.03	8.98	8.45
PHOSPHATE ROCK	425.25	419.35	385.22	40.5	40.4	37.4	10.50	10.38	10.30
MANUFACTURING	324.41	327.24	322.38	40.1	40.5	40.5	8.09	8.08	7.96
DURABLE GOODS	329.67	334.55	333.31	40.6	41.1	41.2	8.12	8.14	8.09
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	275.92	273.14	274.28	39.7	39.3	38.2	6.95	6.95	7.18
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	238.38	246.13	251.33	37.6	38.7	40.8	6.34	6.36	6.16
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	387.19	375.28	414.89	43.8	42.5	47.2	8.84	8.83	8.79
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	395.81	391.35	393.62	43.4	42.4	42.6	9.12	9.23	9.24
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	302.40	304.96	312.66	40.0	41.1	41.8	7.56	7.42	7.48
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	359.45	363.17	353.62	40.8	41.6	41.7	8.81	8.73	8.48
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	331.28	337.42	325.12	41.0	41.3	39.6	8.08	8.17	8.21
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	383.54	411.40	393.42	40.5	42.5	41.5	9.47	9.68	9.48
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	306.68	302.71	324.31	41.0	40.2	41.9	7.48	7.53	7.74
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	258.10	263.03	230.49	37.9	39.2	37.6	6.81	6.71	6.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.98	317.60	307.69	39.5	39.7	39.6	8.05	8.00	7.77
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	291.13	302.12	283.72	40.1	41.5	41.0	7.26	7.28	6.92
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	292.87	276.39	281.42	42.2	41.5	42.9	6.94	6.66	6.56
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	232.63	253.08	251.12	31.1	36.0	36.5	7.48	7.03	6.88
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	184.11	180.43	184.01	36.1	35.8	35.8	5.10	5.04	5.14
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	551.30	537.94	515.22	47.2	46.9	46.5	11.68	11.47	11.08
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	347.80	346.14	344.04	37.0	37.1	37.6	9.40	9.33	9.15
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	433.84	427.41	427.45	41.2	40.9	41.5	10.53	10.45	10.30
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	285.32	286.09	263.86	43.1	42.7	41.1	6.62	6.70	6.42
COMMUNICATION	516.06	516.15	480.76	42.3	42.1	40.4	12.20	12.26	11.90
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	541.81	532.66	507.94	43.8	43.2	43.6	12.37	12.33	11.65
BANKING	264.42	264.21	238.68	39.0	39.2	39.0	6.78	6.74	6.12

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

8/21/87 51765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Trends

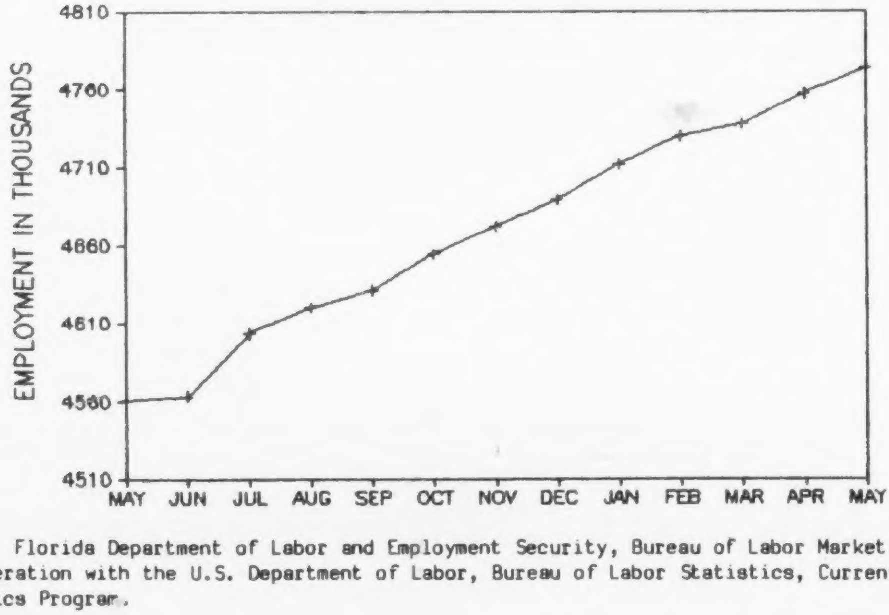
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Florida's annual job growth rate has remained almost constant at 4.7 percent. This was equivalant to 212,500 new jobs to reach a total of 4,773,000 in May.
- Florida's employment growth rate was the fastest of the nation's largest states and the second fastest when all the states in the nation were compared.
- Trade and services remained as the industries gaining the highest number of new jobs and increasing at the fastest rate of job growth over the year.
- Construction was Florida's slowest growing sector -- gaining only 200 new jobs over the year but losing 5,200 jobs since January 1987.
- Florida's unemployment rate at 5.4 percent in May has declined for five straight months and was 0.9 percentage points below the national rate of 6.3 percent in May.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, MAY 1986-MAY 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

Release Date: July 1987 **Letter No. 453**

JOB GAINS STEADY: The seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment growth rate over the year slipped slightly in May to 4.7 percent from 4.8 percent in April. The annual growth had held steady at 4.7 percent for the three months prior to April's 4.8 percent. The number of new jobs gained over the year in May was 212,500 to reach a total job count of 4,773,000. Employment growth during 1987 has been surpassing that of 1986 (which had an annual average gain of 4.1 percent).

Only two industries, trade (6.7 percent) and services (6.3 percent), grew faster than the statewide average of 4.7 percent in May. The two slowest growing major industrial sectors were construction (0.1 percent) and manufacturing (1.7 percent). All major industrial categories experienced positive growth over the year in May with construction being the only sector to lose jobs over the month.

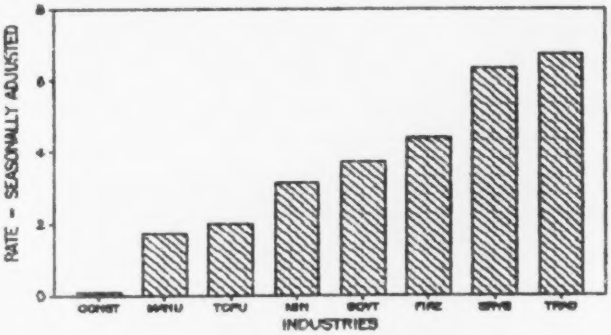
STRONG GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The trade industry kept its position as "job leader" with the fastest annual growth rate of 6.7 percent, the highest number of new jobs (81,900) over the year, and the highest number of total jobs in May (1,307,400). The subsectors of eating and drinking places; food stores; miscellaneous retail stores; and general merchandise stores contributed most of the new jobs in the trade industry. These trade subsectors are primarily a function of state population growth and tourism.

The services industry was second in every category behind trade. It experienced the second fastest annual growth rate (6.3 percent), the second highest number of new jobs (75,600) over the year, and also was the second largest industry in May (1,267,300). The majority of new jobs in the services industry were in the subsectors of health services and business services. These subsectors also are a function of state population growth but more specifically are related to Florida's aging population and to Florida's strong growth in business establishments (business services supports other industrial sectors).

STEADY GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The finance, insurance, and real estate sector grew by 4.4 percent or 14,900 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 354,100 in May. Growth in this sector has slowed in recent months relative to trade and services; there had been several months in the past where this industry had been the fastest growing industrial sector. Although the second largest subsector in this industry was banking, most of the new jobs were located in real estate, insurance carriers, and credit agencies other than banks. Some of the slower growth in this industrial category could be the result of the housing slowdown, higher interest rates resulting in less mortgage refinancing, and the liability problems plaguing Florida's insurance industry.

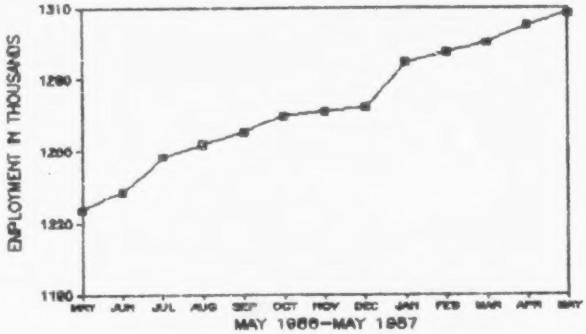
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

MAY 1986—MAY 1987



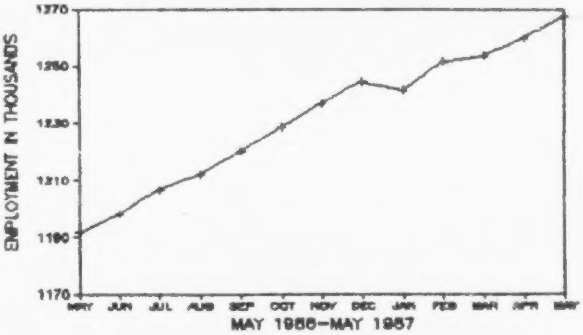
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



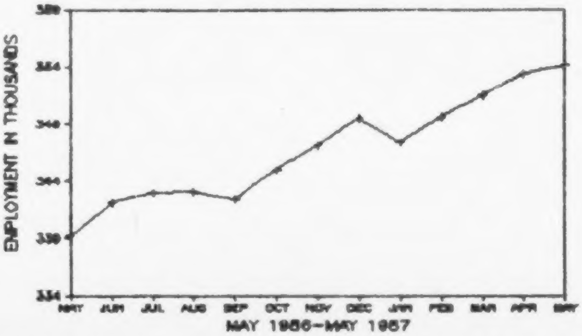
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

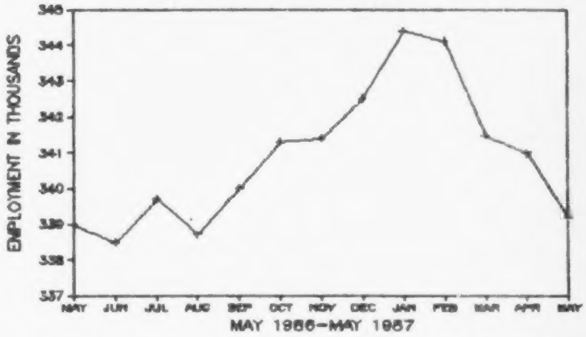
Construction employment was Florida's slowest growing sector in May over the year. It grew by 0.1 percent or 200 jobs to reach a total of 339,200. Construction jobs peaked in January 1987 at 344,400 and have been on a steady decline since then. The number of jobs lost since January was 5,200 in construction. Over the month in May 1,800 jobs have been lost. This industry responds to population growth; state and national economic conditions; interest rates; housing inventories; and tax incentives. Most of the recent slowdown in construction jobs in Florida are the result of higher interest rates, satisfaction of pent-up demand, excess inventories (commercial and retail), and tax reform. Most of the annual decline in jobs was in the subsector of general building contractors and the monthly decline was in heavy construction contractors.

FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida remained as the state with the fastest job growth rate (4.7 percent) of the nation's largest states in May. The second fastest growth rate over the year was in North Carolina (3.5 percent). In terms of the number of new jobs, Florida (213,500) was in second place behind only California with 351,000 (not seasonally adjusted). Texas remained as the only large state in the nation to lose employment in May over the year (-1.5 percent or -102,100 jobs) due to the oil and gas extraction industry.

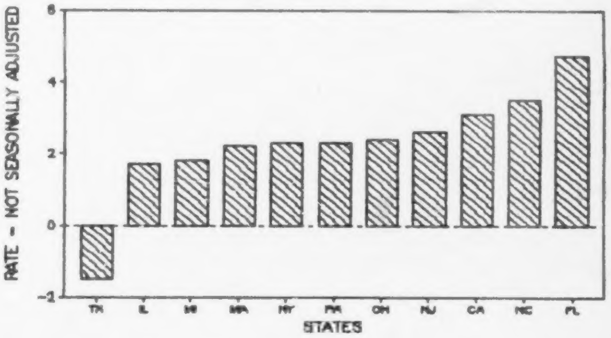
When comparing all states in the nation, nonagricultural employment rose by 2.0 percent or more in twenty-nine states over the year. The largest percentage gains occurred in Nevada (6.4 percent), Florida (4.7 percent), and Tennessee (4.3 percent). Nevada being a less populous state than Florida, was the only state to experience a faster pace of job growth than Florida. Of the eight states with over-the-year employment declines, two had losses in excess of 3.0 percent -- Wyoming (5.6 percent) and Alaska (3.4 percent).

Most states experienced over-the-year employment gains in finance, insurance, and real estate; services; trade; and government. In contrast, twenty-three states had reductions in manufacturing jobs, with the largest declines occurring in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Twenty-six states reported losses in mining jobs; these were concentrated in Colorado, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

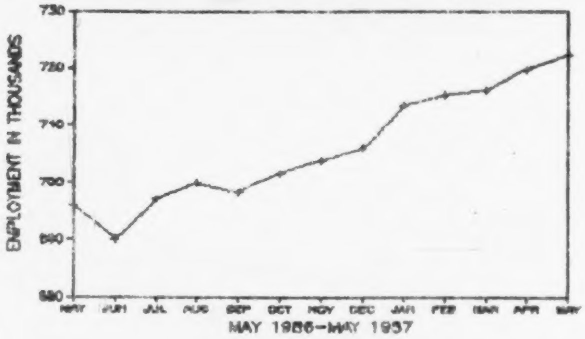


NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, MAY 1987/1986



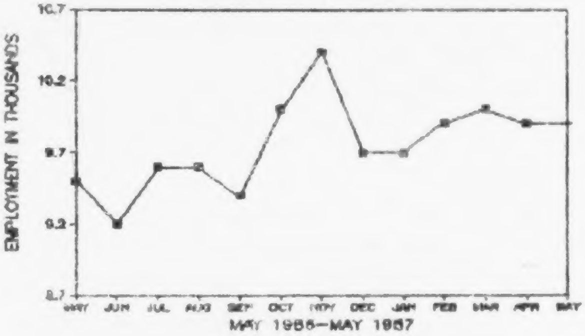
Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



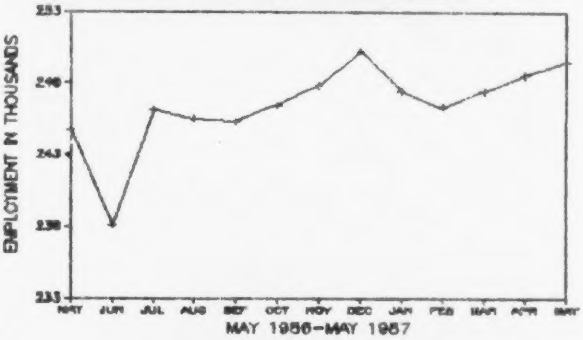
Jobs in the government sector gained by 3.7 percent or 26,100 in May over the year to reach a total of 722,200. Local government is by far the largest subsector and it also has gained the highest number of new jobs. Both finance, insurance, and real estate and government have been on steady growth paths over the last twelve months. Government employment is a function of population growth and government fiscal activity.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MINING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



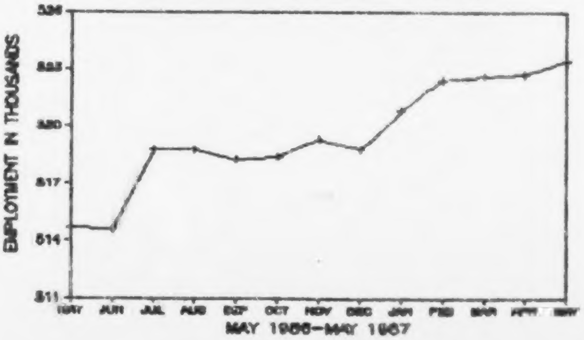
VOLATILE/SLOWER GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The mining sector although very small picked up employment at a pace of 3.1 percent or 300 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 9,900 in May. The mining industry has experienced some improvement in recent months. The decline of the U.S. dollar and the relative health of Florida's agricultural sector may have helped to break the previous downward trend in mining employment. Job levels in this industry have remained volatile on a monthly basis due to layoffs and recalls. Mining employment is a function of demand for phosphate fertilizer, economic conditions in agriculture, technological change, the value of the U.S. dollar, and foreign competition.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The transportation, communications, and public utilities industry (TCPU) grew by 2.0 percent or 4,800 jobs in May over the year to reach a total of 249,500. This sector has experienced some improvement since March of this year but was still below the annual peak of December 1986. Subsectors gaining the most jobs over the year were public utilities; water transportation; and trucking and warehousing. Those subsectors losing employment over the year were transportation by air and railroad transportation. The strong drop in employment shown on the graph for June 1986 was due to strike activity. Employment in the TCPU industry is a function primarily of general population growth but technological improvements have had an impact.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Manufacturing jobs in May went up by 8,700 or 1.7 percent over the year to reach a total of 523,400. Since March 1987 employment growth in this sector has slowed after experiencing stronger job growth in January and February. Most of manufacturing's new jobs were in the subsectors of printing and publishing and transportation equipment. Those subsectors losing employment over the year were machinery, except electrical; electrical and electronic equipment; and food and kindred products. Manufacturing employment is a function of national and international economic conditions (because many of these products are exported and consumed outside the State of Florida) including foreign competition and the value of the U.S. dollar. Technological improvements and government spending on defense have also had an impact on Florida's factory employment.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	May Preliminary 1987	April Final 1987	May Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4773.0	4756.8	4560.5	16.2	0.3	212.5	4.7
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.1
CONSTRUCTION	339.2	341.0	339.0	-1.8	-0.5	0.2	0.1
MANUFACTURING	523.4	522.7	514.7	0.7	0.1	8.7	1.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	317.1	315.8	311.7	1.3	0.4	5.4	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	206.4	206.7	203.2	-0.3	-0.1	3.2	1.6
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.5	248.5	244.7	1.0	0.4	4.8	2.0
TRADE	1307.4	1302.3	1225.5	5.1	0.4	81.9	6.7
WHOLESALE (1)	257.5	257.1	249.9	0.4	0.2	7.6	3.0
RETAIL	1050.2	1045.7	975.9	4.5	0.4	74.3	7.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	353.0	354.1	330.2	-1.1	-0.3	22.8	6.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	354.1	353.3	339.2	0.8	0.2	14.9	4.4
SERVICES	1267.3	1259.4	1191.7	7.9	0.6	75.6	6.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	121.8	119.3	116.8	2.5	2.1	5.0	4.3
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	332.4	330.6	311.9	1.8	0.5	20.5	6.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	4050.8	4037.1	3864.4	13.7	0.3	186.4	4.8
GOVERNMENT	722.2	719.7	696.1	2.5	0.3	26.1	3.7

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986								1987					Over-the-Year Change	
	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4560.5	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4737.6	4736.8	4773.0	4.7	212.5
MINING (1)	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	3.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	339.0	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	341.5	341.0	339.2	0.1	0.2
MANUFACTURING	514.7	514.6	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.8	522.4	522.6	522.7	523.4	1.7	8.7
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.7	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.0	314.3	315.9	316.3	315.8	317.1	1.7	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.2	203.3	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	206.0	206.7	206.4	1.6	3.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	244.7	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.3	245.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	248.5	249.5	2.0	4.8
TRADE	1225.5	1232.8	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1290.8	1295.3	1302.3	1307.4	6.7	81.9
WHOLESALE (1)	249.9	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.5	257.1	257.5	3.0	7.6
RETAIL	975.9	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1039.5	1045.7	1050.2	7.6	74.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	330.2	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	352.7	354.1	353.0	6.9	22.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	339.2	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.5	353.3	354.1	4.4	14.9
SERVICES	1191.7	1198.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.8	1251.3	1253.3	1259.4	1267.3	6.3	75.6
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	116.8	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.4	119.3	121.8	4.3	5.0
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	311.9	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.9	330.6	332.4	6.6	20.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	3864.4	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4021.6	4037.1	4050.8	4.8	186.4
GOVERNMENT	696.1	698.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	716.0	719.7	722.2	3.7	26.1

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,797,300	4,797,400	4,583,800	- 100	.0	213,500	4.7
MINING	9,900	9,900	9,600	0	.0	300	3.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,700	8,300	0	.0	400	4.8
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,400	0	.0	300	6.8
CONSTRUCTION	338,400	337,400	338,200	1,000	.3	200	.1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	91,300	91,200	91,900	100	.1	- 600	- .7
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	49,900	50,400	49,600	- 500	- 1.0	300	.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	197,200	195,800	196,700	1,400	.7	500	.3
MANUFACTURING	525,100	523,900	516,500	1,200	.2	8,600	1.7
DURABLE GOODS	317,100	315,800	311,700	1,300	.4	5,400	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,200	27,000	26,200	200	.7	1,000	3.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,500	15,400	14,200	100	.6	1,300	9.2
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,300	25,100	24,700	200	.8	600	2.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,300	5,100	200	3.8	400	7.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	36,800	36,900	36,300	- 100	- .3	500	1.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,400	42,400	44,100	0	.0	- 1,700	- 3.9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	74,700	74,700	75,500	0	.0	- 800	- 1.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,500	63,900	61,700	600	.9	2,800	4.5
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,500	15,500	14,700	0	.0	800	5.4
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,700	9,600	9,200	100	1.0	500	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	208,000	208,100	204,800	- 100	.0	3,200	1.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,900	48,200	48,600	- 300	- .6	- 700	- 1.4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	12,300	12,300	12,400	0	.0	-100	-.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	-100	-5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,700	2,600	2,500	100	3.8	200	8.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	32,100	32,300	32,300	-200	-.6	-200	-.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,000	14,200	14,100	-200	-1.4	-100	-.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	63,300	62,600	60,000	700	1.1	3,300	5.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,900	23,900	24,300	0	.0	-400	-1.6
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	.0	100	4.8
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,300	18,500	17,100	-200	-1.1	1,200	7.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	.0	-100	-4.8
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,500	248,500	244,700	1,000	.4	4,800	2.0
TRANSPORTATION	142,800	141,800	140,300	1,000	.7	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,800	0	.0	-700	-8.0
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,200	9,000	8,600	200	2.2	600	7.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,000	49,800	48,400	200	.4	1,600	3.3
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,300	16,200	14,200	100	.6	2,100	14.8
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	42,200	41,900	43,500	300	.7	-1,300	-3.0
COMMUNICATION	69,500	69,700	69,500	-200	-.3	0	.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,200	37,000	34,900	200	.5	2,300	6.6
TRADE	1,309,400	1,311,900	1,227,500	-2,500	-.2	81,900	6.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	257,500	257,100	249,900	400	.2	7,600	3.0
DURABLE GOODS	147,200	146,900	145,400	300	.2	1,800	1.2

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
		*		MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	MAY 1987	APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	110,300	110,200	104,500	100	.1	5,800	5.6
RETAIL TRADE	1,051,900	1,054,800	977,600	- 2,900	- .3	74,300	7.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,700	43,900	43,200	800	1.8	1,500	3.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	127,700	126,700	117,700	1,000	.8	10,000	8.5
FOOD STORES	173,700	172,900	158,300	800	.5	15,400	9.7
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	113,500	112,900	108,300	600	.5	5,200	4.8
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	56,100	56,000	53,600	100	.2	2,500	4.7
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,200	51,100	47,200	100	.2	4,000	8.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	359,500	366,700	336,400	- 7,200	- 2.0	23,100	6.9
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	125,500	124,600	112,900	900	.7	12,600	11.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	354,100	353,300	339,200	800	.2	14,900	4.4
BANKING	74,000	73,600	73,600	400	.5	400	.5
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	65,700	65,300	62,400	400	.6	3,300	5.3
INSURANCE CARRIERS	57,200	57,000	53,200	200	.4	4,000	7.5
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	32,900	33,100	32,400	- 200	- .6	500	1.5
REAL ESTATE	97,200	97,300	92,800	- 100	- .1	4,400	4.7
SERVICES	1,276,400	1,278,900	1,200,400	- 2,500	- .2	76,000	6.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	124,300	127,100	119,200	- 2,800	- 2.2	5,100	4.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	64,800	66,400	58,800	- 1,600	- 2.4	6,000	10.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	251,700	248,800	239,300	2,900	1.2	12,400	5.2
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,900	48,000	45,600	900	1.9	3,300	7.2
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,000	19,800	19,800	200	1.0	200	1.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 06/22/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	.0	200	2.9
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	83,200	88,100	77,100	- 4,900	- 5.6	6,100	7.9
HEALTH SERVICES	332,400	330,600	311,900	1,800	.5	20,500	6.6
LEGAL SERVICES	46,800	46,100	44,300	700	1.5	2,500	5.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	50,100	50,200	45,700	- 100	- .2	4,400	9.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,700	65,600	61,800	100	.2	3,900	6.3
GOVERNMENT	734,500	733,600	707,700	900	.1	26,800	3.8
FEDERAL	112,600	111,600	107,000	1,000	.9	5,600	5.2
STATE AND LOCAL	621,900	622,000	600,700	- 100	.0	21,200	3.5
STATE	153,000	154,000	144,900	- 1,000	- .6	8,100	5.6
LOCAL	468,900	468,000	455,800	900	.2	13,100	2.9

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,881,000	5,837,000	5,567,000	314,000	5.6
Employment	5,562,000	5,515,000	5,251,000	311,000	5.9
Unemployment	319,000	322,000	316,000	3,000	0.9
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 0.3	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.3	7.2	- 0.9	---

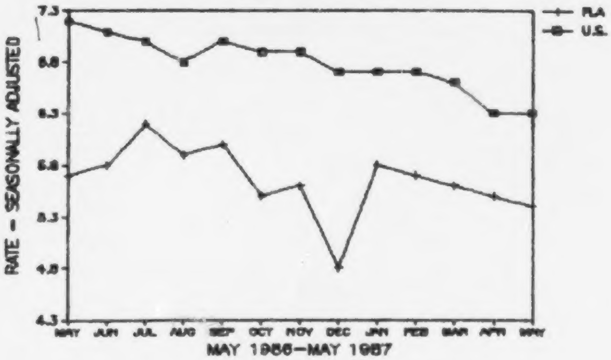
Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	May 1987	April 1987	May 1986	Over-The-Year	
				Numerical Change	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,878,700	5,767,900	5,562,300	316,400	5.7
Employment	5,581,400	5,469,200	5,268,200	313,200	5.9
Unemployment	297,300	298,700	294,000	3,300	1.1
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 0.2	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.2	7.0	- 0.9	---

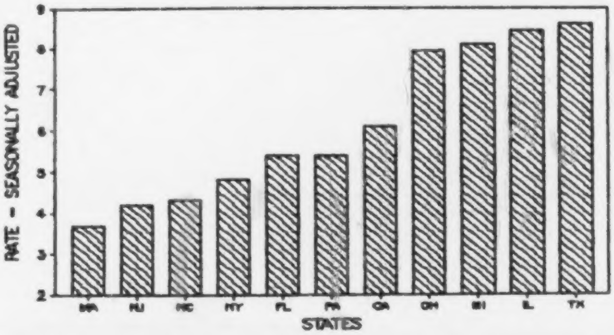
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE DECLINE: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has now declined for the fifth straight month down to 5.4 percent in May. The month and year ago rates were not significantly different from the current rate. The number of jobless Floridians was 319,000 in May out of a labor force of 5,881,000. Florida's labor force jumped by 314,000 over the year while the number of unemployed only increased by 3,000. Florida's unemployment rate of 5.4 percent was 0.9 percentage points below the national rate of 6.3 percent in May.


FLORIDA VS NATION

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The labor market improvements of recent months held in May. Increases occurred both in the labor force and in employment, while the number of unemployed persons in May was the same as in April. The civilian jobless rate at 6.3 percent was unchanged and was about 1.0 percentage point lower than a year ago.

Most of the recent decline in national unemployment has occurred among adults -- both men and women. The jobless rate for teenagers has shown little improvement in the last six months. Over this same period, the rate for whites fell, but that for blacks has shown no clear pattern. Joblessness among persons of Hispanic origin has dropped; in May, their rate was below the 9.0 percent for the first time since early 1980.


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES – 11 LARGEST STATES

MAY 1987

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA'S RANK: Florida again was ranked as the state having the fifth lowest unemployment rate of the largest states in the nation. This shows the relative strength of the Florida economy given the fact that Florida has the fastest job growth rate of these eleven states. Massachusetts regained its position of being the state with the lowest jobless rate at 3.7 percent (New Jersey had experienced the lowest rate during the previous two months). Texas continued to be the state experiencing the highest unemployment rate (8.6 percent) of the nation's largest states.

Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Largest States, May 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.7	California	6.1
New Jersey	4.2	Ohio	7.9
North Carolina	4.3	Michigan	8.1
New York	4.8	Illinois	8.4
Florida	5.4	Texas	8.6
Pennsylvania	5.4		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS FOR BIDDING ON FEDERAL CONTRACTS: Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U.S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

The concept of channeling federal procurement contracts into high unemployment areas dates back to the early 1950's. At that time, during the Korean conflict, there was concern among government officials that high unemployment rates and low utilization of plants and equipment in some areas would lead to erosion of the mobilization base and adversely affect the nation's production capability. There was also concern that the cost of constructing new plants and relocating workers would cause an unnecessary drain on the nation's resources.

The U.S. Office of Defense Mobilization studied this problem and in February 1952 issued Defense Manpower Policy Number 4 (DMP-4). This policy implemented the idea of directing federal procurement contracts to employers in labor surplus areas. However, the labor surplus area program was not successful in directing federal contracts to employers in high unemployment areas, largely because the program lacked a statutory base. This was changed with the enactment on August 4, 1977 of Public Law 95-89. The Act provided statutory authority for the labor surplus area program by amending the Small Business Act and authorizing federal agencies to set-aside contracts to employers which agree to carry out a substantial portion of the contract in a labor surplus area. "Substantial portion" was defined as meaning over 50.0 percent of the value of the contract.

As a result of the Urban and Regional Policy Group's review of federal programs in 1977-1978, additional support was given to the labor surplus area program because of its potential for providing assistance to distressed areas. In March 1978, the U.S. General Services Administration was directed to work with each federal agency in setting targets for placing set-aside contracts in labor surplus areas. The U.S. General Services Administration was also directed to monitor the performance of the federal agencies in meeting the agreed-upon targets and to submit a report to the President every six months concerning the progress of each agency in meeting its goals. These directives were later incorporated in Executive Order 12073 which was signed on August 16, 1978.

Public Law 96-302 (Small Business Administration) was enacted on July 2, 1980 and authorized the labor surplus area program on a permanent basis. Like P.L. 95-89, the Act authorized federal agencies to set aside contracts when there is a reasonable expectation that offers will be obtained from a sufficient number of firms to ensure that awards are made at reasonable prices. P.L. 96-302 also altered the priority of awards under the small business and labor surplus area programs, and established a new priority category of partial set-asides for small businesses located in labor surplus areas.

Section 1-103 of Executive Order 12073 assigned to the U.S. Department of Labor the responsibility for classifying labor surplus areas. This represented a continuation of the U.S. Labor Department's classification responsibilities since the inception of the labor surplus area program in the early 1950's under DMP-4. The U.S. Labor Department also has responsibility for classifying labor surplus areas under Executive Order 10582 which implements the Buy American Act.

PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIFYING LABOR SURPLUS AREAS: Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

Civil jurisdictions are now defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties . Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdiction in four States (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20.0 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20.0 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10.0 percent or more. This 10.0 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6.0 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

The classification procedures also provide for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstance criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstance criteria, the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information must submit a petition requesting such classification to the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

The U.S. Department of Labor usually issues the labor surplus area listing on an annual basis. The listing normally becomes effective each October 1 and remains in effect through the following September 30. During the course of the year, the annual listing of Florida's areas is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstance petitions submitted by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information and approved by the U.S. Employment and Training Administration.

This year the issuance of the new labor surplus area listing had to be delayed until the U.S. Department of Labor completed the implementation of Public Law 99-272 Section 18003, which required the Department to reduce the population criteria for labor surplus area classifications from 50,000 to 25,000. As a result, the new labor surplus area listing will be in effect only from April 1, 1987 through September 30, 1987.

The reference period used in preparing the new list was January 1984 through December 1985. The national average unemployment rate during this period (including data for Puerto Rico) was 7.5 percent. The new qualifying rate for labor surplus area classification is therefore 9.0 percent (7.5 percent times 1.20 equals 9.0 percent). The following is a complete listing of Florida's labor surplus areas as of April 1, 1987. If you need any further information, please contact the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

Eligible Florida Labor Surplus Areas

Bay County
Calhoun County
Glades County
Gulf County
Hardee County
Hendry County
City of Hialeah
Holmes County
Indian River County
Lake County
City of Miami Beach
City of Miami
Okeechobee County
Polk County
Balance of St. Lucie County*
Sumter County
Washington County

* St. Lucie County less Port St. Lucie City

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
May 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	27,582	28,624	33,097	- 3.64	-16.66
Interstate Initial Claims	3,471	3,531	4,183	- 1.70	-17.02
Intrastate Initial Claims	24,111	25,093	28,914	- 3.91	-16.61
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,396	7,559	8,378	- 2.16	-11.72
Trade	4,376	4,407	4,661	- 0.70	- 6.11
Construction	4,130	4,579	5,470	- 9.81	-24.50
Manufacturing	3,783	4,076	5,646	- 7.19	-33.00
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,691	2,521	2,799	6.74	- 3.86
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	714	903	1,171	-20.93	-39.03
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	738	785	706	- 5.99	4.53
Information Not Available	283	263	83	7.60	240.96
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	208,261	240,891	265,588	-13.55	-21.58
Interstate Weeks Claimed	29,479	32,526	34,593	- 9.37	-14.78
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	178,782	208,365	230,995	-14.20	-22.60
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	176,802	179,741	192,261	- 1.64	- 8.04
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,521,539	1,559,819	1,498,169	- 2.45	1.56
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,650,419	9,523,129	8,769,619	1.34	10.04
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1986.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	175,513	179,745	190,646	- 2.4	- 7.9
New Applications (month)	41,183	39,937	45,669	3.1	- 9.8
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-87 to date)	448,619	415,602	436,206*	7.9	2.8
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	38,088	45,253	45,792	-15.8	-16.8
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	45,016	43,045	33,463	4.6	34.5
Placement Transactions (month)	18,857	19,670	21,937	- 4.1	-14.0
Individuals Placed (07-01-87 to date)	172,305	159,501	162,467*	9.3	6.1
Nonfarm (07-01-87 to date)	155,352	143,308	148,979*	8.4	4.3
Job Openings Filled (07-01-87 to date)	222,700	204,228	210,734*	9.0	5.7
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-87 to date)	25,272	23,607	26,133*	7.1	- 3.3

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: **Initial Claim** - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986	MAY 1987	* APRIL 1987	MAY 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	405.45	406.80	410.60	45.0	45.1	47.8	9.01	9.02	8.59
PHOSPHATE ROCK	432.82	425.25	437.08	41.3	40.5	42.6	10.48	10.50	10.26
MANUFACTURING	328.86	326.43	322.36	40.6	40.3	40.6	8.10	8.10	7.94
DURABLE GOODS	336.60	330.48	332.44	41.2	40.7	41.4	8.17	8.12	8.03
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	280.89	280.60	280.60	40.3	40.2	39.3	6.97	6.98	7.14
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	243.58	238.76	259.49	38.0	37.6	40.8	6.41	6.35	6.36
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	381.41	384.94	397.44	43.0	43.3	46.0	8.87	8.89	8.64
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	384.89	400.73	382.23	41.7	43.7	41.1	9.23	9.17	9.30
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	311.58	303.14	313.08	41.6	40.8	41.8	7.49	7.43	7.49
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	380.58	359.79	356.59	42.1	40.7	42.2	9.04	8.84	8.45
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.96	332.11	327.55	41.2	40.6	39.8	8.13	8.18	8.23
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	402.66	389.50	384.89	41.9	41.0	41.7	9.61	9.50	9.23
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	309.34	306.20	306.77	41.3	41.1	41.4	7.49	7.45	7.41
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	256.70	258.17	243.82	38.2	37.8	39.2	6.72	6.83	6.22
NONDURABLE GOODS	317.60	321.19	309.67	39.7	39.8	39.6	8.00	8.07	7.82
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	292.44	295.39	282.50	40.9	40.8	40.3	7.15	7.24	7.01
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	296.15	299.55	288.04	44.4	43.1	42.8	6.67	6.95	6.73
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	295.46	232.63	250.80	39.5	31.1	37.1	7.48	7.48	6.76
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	189.37	181.51	181.25	36.7	35.8	35.4	5.16	5.07	5.12
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	517.30	549.15	512.26	45.1	47.3	46.4	11.47	11.61	11.04
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	348.56	351.74	344.28	37.2	37.3	37.3	9.37	9.43	9.23
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	421.34	447.72	443.50	39.9	42.0	43.1	10.56	10.66	10.29
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	293.33	285.71	267.03	43.2	42.9	41.4	6.79	6.66	6.45
COMMUNICATION	507.98	514.08	485.19	41.4	42.0	40.5	12.27	12.24	11.98
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	529.20	536.20	509.39	43.2	43.7	43.8	12.25	12.27	11.63
BANKING	261.80	263.74	238.51	38.5	38.9	39.1	6.80	6.78	6.10

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

9/23/87 S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Trends

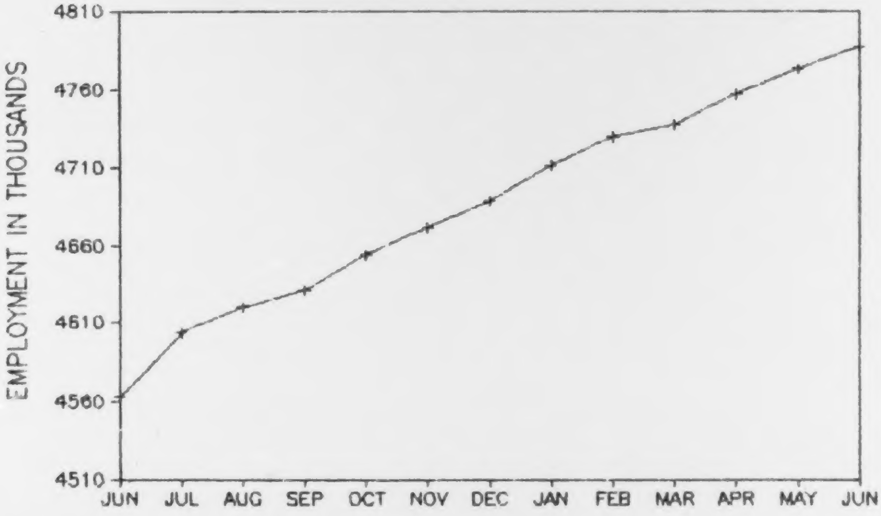
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Nonagricultural employment grew by 4.9 percent or 223,200 new jobs over the year to reach a total of 4,786,900 in June.
- Florida's job growth rate was the fastest of the most populous states; Florida gained the second highest number of new jobs behind only California (which is more than twice as populous as Florida).
- Trade and services remained as Florida's largest and fastest growing industries; construction was the only major sector to lose jobs over the month and year.
- Florida's unemployment rate in June was 5.0 percent; the gap between the state and national rate (6.1 percent) widened to 1.1 percentage points.
- Florida 1986 annual averages of employment and unemployment are provided by industry; occupation; and sex, race, and Hispanic origin.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, JUNE 1986–JUNE 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Release Date: August 1987

Letter No. 454

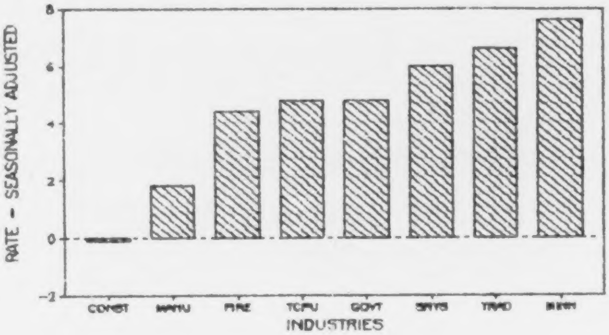
JOB GROWTH JUMPED: Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment grew at an annual rate of 4.9 percent in June which was equivalent to 223,200 new jobs. Total nonfarm employment in June reached 4,786,900. June's job growth rate of 4.9 percent was the fastest rate for Florida since 1985. As the graph on the front page shows, nonfarm jobs have grown at a very steady and consistent pace over the last twelve months.

Industries which have grown faster in June than the state job growth average (4.9 percent) over the year were mining (7.6 percent), trade (6.6 percent), and services (6.0 percent). Mining only gained 700 new jobs but due to its relatively small size compared to other Florida industries its growth rate appeared to be very high. Manufacturing was Florida's slowest "growing" industrial sector (1.8 percent) with the construction industry actually losing jobs (-0.1 percent) in June compared to a year ago. Construction was the only industrial sector to lose employment over the month and year.

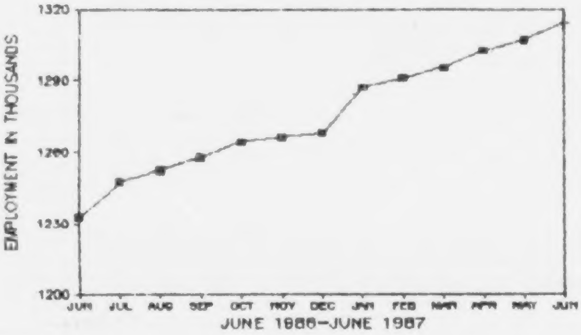
STRONG GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The trade industry has remained in June as Florida's largest (1,314,200) and fastest growing industry (6.6 percent) and as the industry gaining the highest number of new jobs (81,400) over the year. Most of the growth in the trade sector has been due to eating and drinking places; food stores; and miscellaneous retail stores. Trade occupations forecasted to be in high demand were sales clerks, cashiers, and food service workers.

The services sector in June was Florida's second largest industry (1,270,600), the second fastest growing sector (6.0 percent), and the industry gaining the second highest number of new jobs (72,300) over the year. As exhibited on the services graph, every month except January 1987 has shown a healthy job gain. The January decline was probably due to problems in the seasonal adjustment after the holidays. Services subsectors recording the most growth were health services; business services; amusement and recreational services; personal services; and educational services. Occupations in the services sector forecasted to be in high demand were computer programmers, computer systems analysts, engineers, accountants, lawyers, and nurses.

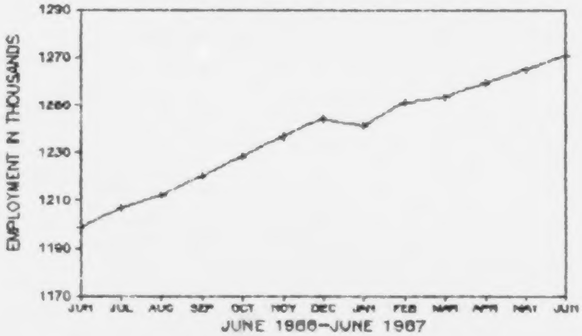
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
JUNE 1986–JUNE 1987



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRADE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SERVICES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

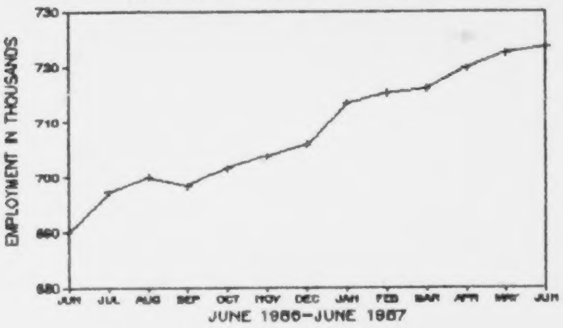
OTHER GROWTH INDUSTRIES: The government sector gained 33, 400 new jobs in June with a growth rate of 4.8 percent over the year. It grew just barely below the statewide average growth rate of 4.9 percent. Most of the new jobs in this sector have been recorded from local government. Occupations in government forecasted to be in high demand were correction officers and jailors; police and sheriff officers; and firefighters.

Transportation, communications, and public utilities have been growing steadily since March 1987. The annual job growth rate was also 4.8 percent which was equivalent to 11,500 new jobs. Most of the growth in this industry was due to new jobs in communications, and the subsectors showing declines were railroad and air transportation. Occupations forecasted to experience strong demand were cable installers, travel agents, and aircraft mechanics.

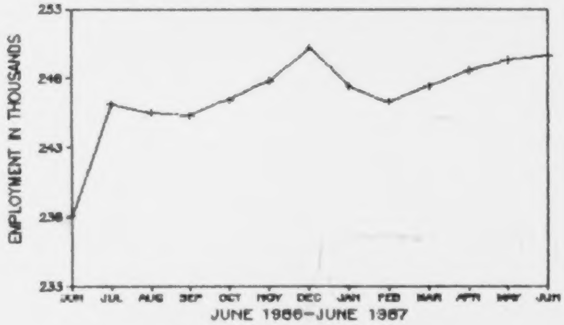
The finance, insurance, and real estate industry grew at 4.4 percent or by 15,200 new jobs over the year. This sector has slowed down some recently relative to trade and services but was still considered a growth industry. Contrary to previous months, June data showed most of the growth to be in the subsectors of real estate and insurance carriers. Occupations forecasted to experience strong demand in this industry were real estate clerks; insurance adjusters; and loan and credit clerks.

VOLATILE SECTORS: The mining industry was Florida's smallest sector in June, but it actually experienced the fastest growth rate over the year of 7.6 percent. This was equivalent to 700 new jobs. When comparing mining to year-ago levels it almost appears to have experienced a "mini" recovery although employment levels have stabilized since March 1987. Occupations in the mining industry forecasted to experience strong demand were truck drivers; heavy equipment operators; and crushing, grinding, and mixing machine operators.

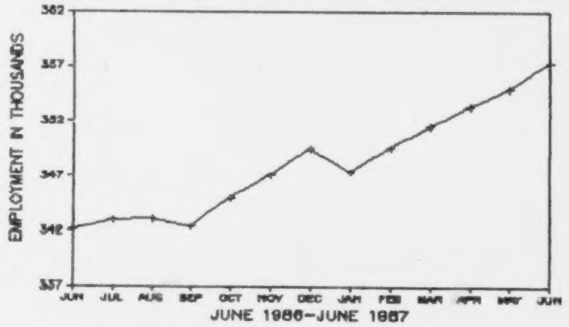
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
GOVERNMENT, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



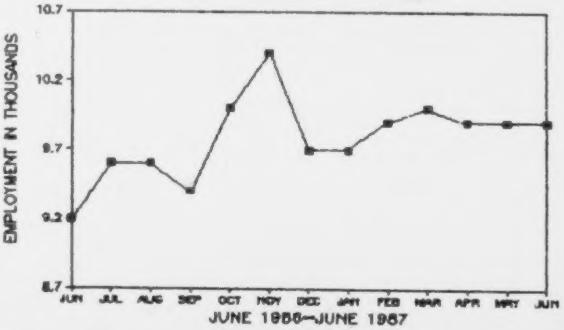
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL., SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MINING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Manufacturing employment grew by 1.8 percent or 9,200 new jobs over the year. This was very healthy growth relative to other states in the nation. Leading subsectors in this industry were printing and publishing; transportation equipment; furniture and fixtures; and petroleum products. Subsectors experiencing a slowdown were machinery and electrical and electronic equipment. Factory occupations forecasted to have strong demand were assemblers; computer programmers; press and plate printers; instrument makers; electronic technicians; and mechanical and electrical engineers.

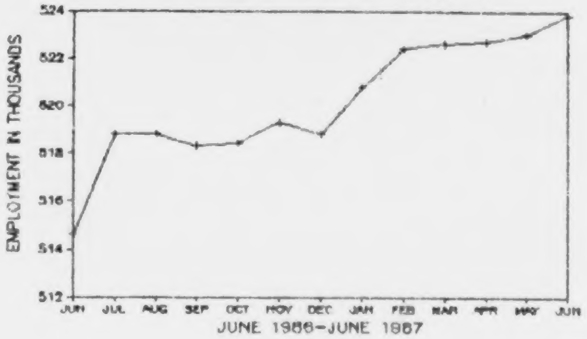
The construction industry in June was the only sector to lose jobs over the month and year. Employment dropped by 0.1 percent or 500 jobs compared to a year ago, and was down by 6,400 jobs since its peak in January 1987. As can be seen on the construction graph, June 1986 to January 1987 was a growth period. Most of the recent decline has been felt in the subsectors of special trade contractors and general building contractors. Occupations in construction expected to have high demand were plumbers, painters, roofers, and bricklayers.

FLORIDA AND THE OTHER STATES: Florida again out-distanced the most populous states in terms of their job growth rates in June. Florida's annual rate of employment gain at 4.9 percent was well above the second fastest growth state of North Carolina at 3.5 percent. Texas remained as the lone state to experience an annual employment loss of 1.0 percent or 63,200 jobs. In terms of the number of new jobs gained in the populous states, Florida received the second highest behind California with New York in third place.

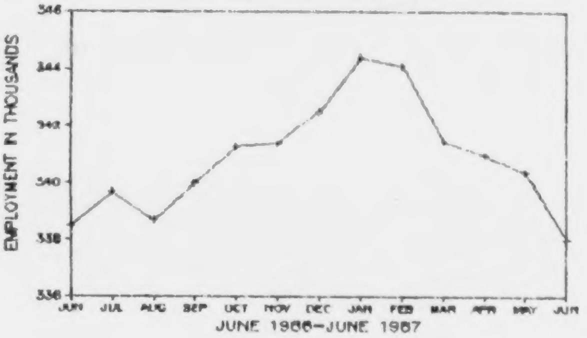
When all the states in the nation are compared, nonagricultural employment rose by 2.0 percent or more in 27 states between June 1986 and 1987. The largest percentage job gains occurred in Nevada (6.6 percent) with Florida second (4.9 percent) and Tennessee third (4.6 percent). Of the seven states with over-the-year employment declines, the largest losses were reported for Alaska (4.2 percent) and Wyoming (2.7 percent).

Most states experienced over-the-year employment gains in trade; services; transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate. In contrast, manufacturing jobs were down in 21 states, with the largest declines occurring in Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Twenty-five states reported losses in mining jobs; these losses were concentrated in Colorado, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

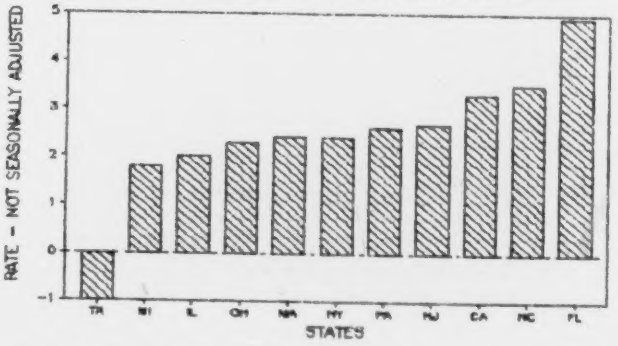
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
MANUFACTURING, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
CONSTRUCTION, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
ELEVEN LARGEST STATES, JUNE 1987-JUNE 1986



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	June Preliminary 1987	May Final 1987	June Final 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4786.9	4771.8	4563.7	15.1	0.3	223.2	4.9
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	7.6
CONSTRUCTION	338.0	340.4	338.5	-2.4	-0.7	-0.5	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	523.8	523.0	514.6	0.3	0.2	9.2	1.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	318.0	316.5	312.5	1.5	0.5	5.5	1.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	207.0	206.6	203.3	0.4	0.2	3.7	1.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.6	249.3	238.1	0.3	0.1	11.5	4.8
TRADE	1314.2	1307.0	1232.8	7.2	0.6	81.4	6.6
WHOLESALE (1)	257.7	257.3	250.5	0.4	0.2	7.2	2.9
RETAIL	1056.9	1050.0	982.5	6.9	0.7	74.4	7.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	357.8	354.6	332.1	3.2	0.9	25.7	7.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	357.3	354.9	342.1	2.4	0.7	15.2	4.4
SERVICES	1270.6	1264.9	1198.3	5.7	0.5	72.3	6.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	122.1	121.6	117.2	0.5	0.4	4.9	4.2
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	333.4	332.3	313.4	1.1	0.3	20.0	6.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	4063.4	4049.4	3873.6	14.0	0.3	189.8	4.9
GOVERNMENT	723.5	722.4	690.1	1.1	0.2	33.4	4.8

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986							1987						Over-the-Year Change	
	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4563.7	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4737.6	4756.8	4771.8	4786.9	4.9	223.2
MINING (1)	9.2	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	7.6	0.7
CONSTRUCTION	338.5	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	341.5	341.0	340.4	338.0	-0.1	-0.5
MANUFACTURING	514.6	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.8	522.4	522.6	522.7	523.0	523.8	1.8	9.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	312.5	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.8	314.3	315.9	316.3	315.8	316.5	318.0	1.8	5.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	203.3	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	206.0	206.7	206.6	207.0	1.8	3.7
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	238.1	246.1	245.5	245.3	246.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	248.5	249.3	249.6	4.8	11.5
TRADE	1232.8	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1290.8	1295.3	1302.3	1307.0	1314.2	6.6	81.4
WHOLESALE (1)	250.5	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.5	257.1	257.3	257.7	2.9	7.2
RETAIL	982.5	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1039.5	1045.7	1050.0	1056.9	7.6	74.4
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	332.1	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	352.7	354.1	354.6	357.8	7.7	25.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	342.1	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.5	353.3	354.9	357.3	4.4	15.2
SERVICES	1198.3	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.3	1251.3	1253.3	1259.4	1264.9	1270.6	6.0	72.3
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.2	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.4	119.3	121.6	122.1	4.2	4.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	313.4	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.9	330.6	332.3	333.4	6.4	20.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	3873.6	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4021.6	4037.1	4049.4	4063.4	4.9	189.8
GOVERNMENT	690.1	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	716.0	719.7	722.4	723.5	4.8	33.4

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/17/87

STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,787,100	4,796,200	4,564,000	- 9,100	- .2	223,100	4.9
MINING	9,900	9,900	9,200	0	.0	700	7.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,700	8,700	8,000	0	.0	700	8.8
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,700	4,700	4,000	0	.0	700	17.5
CONSTRUCTION	340,600	339,600	341,200	1,000	.3	- 600	- .2
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,200	92,100	92,500	100	.1	- 300	- .3
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	50,800	50,400	49,500	400	.8	1,300	2.6
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	197,600	197,100	199,200	500	.3	- 1,600	- .8
MANUFACTURING	524,900	524,700	515,700	200	.0	9,200	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	318,000	316,500	312,500	1,500	.5	5,500	1.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,300	27,200	26,500	100	.4	800	3.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,500	15,300	14,300	200	1.3	1,200	8.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,500	25,300	24,800	200	.8	700	2.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	.0	200	3.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	37,000	36,900	36,100	100	.3	900	2.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,400	42,200	44,100	200	.5	- 1,700	- 3.9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	75,000	74,900	75,600	100	.1	- 600	- .8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	64,500	64,000	61,900	500	.8	2,600	4.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,500	14,600	100	.6	1,000	6.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	.0	400	4.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,900	208,200	203,200	- 1,300	- .6	3,700	1.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	47,200	48,000	47,400	- 800	- 1.7	- 200	- .4

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	11,400	12,300	11,200	- 900	- 7.3	200	1.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	.0	- 100	- 5.9
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	.0	100	3.8
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,800	32,000	31,900	- 200	- .6	- 100	- .3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	13,900	14,200	14,000	- 300	- 2.1	- 100	- .7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	63,300	63,100	60,100	200	.3	3,200	5.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	24,000	24,000	24,200	0	.0	- 200	- .8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,200	2,200	2,000	0	.0	200	10.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,300	18,400	17,200	- 100	- .5	1,100	6.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1,900	2,000	2,100	- 100	- 5.0	- 200	- 9.5
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,600	249,300	238,100	300	.1	11,500	4.8
TRANSPORTATION	142,500	142,500	140,000	0	.0	2,500	1.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,200	8,200	8,400	0	.0	- 200	- 2.4
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,100	9,100	8,200	0	.0	900	11.0
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,100	49,900	48,700	200	.4	1,400	2.9
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,100	16,400	14,500	- 300	- 1.8	1,600	11.0
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	42,100	41,900	43,500	200	.5	- 1,400	- 3.2
COMMUNICATION	69,800	69,600	62,900	200	.3	6,900	11.0
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,300	37,200	35,200	100	.3	2,100	6.0
TRADE	1,307,800	1,309,000	1,226,600	- 1,200	- .1	81,200	6.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	257,700	257,300	250,500	400	.2	7,200	2.9
DURABLE GOODS	148,100	147,100	146,200	1,000	.7	1,900	1.3

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JUNE	MAY	JUNE	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	1987	1987	1986	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	109,600	110,200	104,300	- 600	- .5	5,300	5.1
RETAIL TRADE	1,050,100	1,051,700	976,100	- 1,600	- .2	74,000	7.6
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL,. AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,600	44,300	43,500	300	.7	1,100	2.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	127,600	127,000	117,600	600	.5	10,000	8.5
FOOD STORES	173,800	173,600	159,800	200	.1	14,000	8.8
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	113,800	113,600	108,900	200	.2	4,900	4.5
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	55,300	55,700	53,000	- 400	- .7	2,300	4.3
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,500	51,400	47,400	100	.2	4,100	8.6
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	358,900	361,200	333,400	- 2,300	- .6	25,500	7.6
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	124,600	124,900	112,500	- 300	- .2	12,100	10.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	357,300	354,900	342,100	2,400	.7	15,200	4.4
BANKING	74,200	74,000	74,000	200	.3	200	.3
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	65,900	65,700	63,300	200	.3	2,600	4.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	57,700	57,200	53,700	500	.9	4,000	7.4
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,700	33,100	32,700	600	1.8	1,000	3.1
REAL ESTATE	98,300	97,700	93,300	600	.6	5,000	5.4
SERVICES	1,273,600	1,274,000	1,201,100	- 400	.0	72,500	6.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	122,200	124,100	117,200	- 1,900	- 1.5	5,000	4.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	63,800	64,100	58,700	- 300	- .5	5,100	8.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	251,500	250,800	239,500	700	.3	12,000	5.0
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,700	48,800	45,300	- 100	- .2	3,400	7.5
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,200	20,000	19,600	200	1.0	600	3.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 07/17/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,300	7,100	7,400	200	2.8	- 100	- 1.4
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	84,900	84,000	77,800	900	1.1	7,100	9.1
HEALTH SERVICES	333,400	332,300	313,400	1,100	.3	20,000	6.4
LEGAL SERVICES	47,800	46,700	45,000	1,100	2.4	2,800	6.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	46,800	49,600	43,100	- 2,800	- 5.6	3,700	8.6
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,800	65,400	62,800	400	.6	3,000	4.8
GOVERNMENT	723,400	734,800	690,000	- 11,400	- 1.6	33,400	4.8
FEDERAL	113,100	112,800	106,800	300	.3	6,300	5.9
STATE AND LOCAL	610,300	622,000	583,200	- 11,700	- 1.9	27,100	4.6
STATE	149,200	153,000	138,400	- 3,800	- 2.5	10,800	7.8
LOCAL	461,100	469,000	444,800	- 7,900	- 1.7	16,300	3.7

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,840,000	5,881,000	5,626,000	214,000	3.8
Employment	5,546,000	5,562,000	5,301,000	245,000	4.6
Unemployment	294,000	319,000	325,000	- 31,000	- 9.5
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.4	5.8	- 0.8	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.1	- 1.0	---

Source: U.S Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,882,900	5,878,700	5,668,000	214,900	3.8
Employment	5,570,400	5,581,400	5,325,100	245,300	4.6
Unemployment	312,600	297,300	342,800	- 30,200	- 8.8
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.1	6.0	- 0.7	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.1	7.3	- 1.0	---

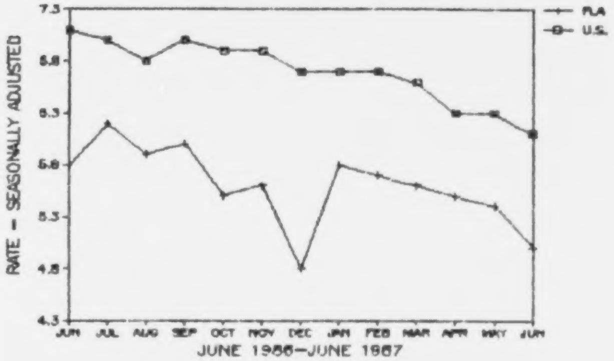
Source: U.S. Department of labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL ON DOWNTREND: Florida's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.0 percent in June representing 294,000 jobless Floridians. The labor force stood at 5,840,000 after an increase of 214,000 over the year. Changes in the unemployment rate were not significant over the month and year. The gap between the Florida and national unemployment rates widened in June to 1.1 percentage points even as the U.S. rate dropped to 6.1 percent.

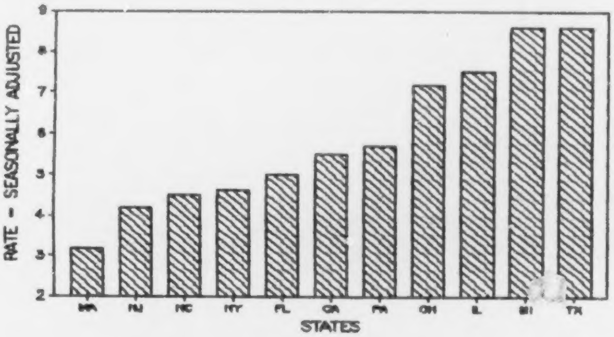
NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The unemployment rate declined in June by 0.2 percentage points to 6.1 percent. It has been declining steadily since September 1986 when it stood at 7.0 percent. Changes in the labor force status of young adults are quite volatile in summer months, as evidenced by the drop in the teenage unemployment rate to 15.9 percent from 17.7 percent in June. The unemployment rate for adult men remained unchanged from May to June. However, at 5.5 percent, the June rate for adult men was well below the 6.0 percent which prevailed at the end of last year. The jobless rate for adult women declined from 5.4 percent in May to 5.2 percent in June. Employment for this group has advanced strongly in 1987. Their employment-population ratio held at a record high of 53.2 percent in June, and the jobless rate for adult women declined in June to the lowest level in 13 years.

FLORIDA'S RANK: When comparing Florida's unemployment rate with those of the nation's most populous states, Florida's rank remained the same (fifth lowest) in June. States with lower unemployment rates than Florida were Massachusetts (3.2 percent), New Jersey (4.2 percent), North Carolina (4.5 percent), and New York (4.6 percent). But all of these states did experience much slower job growth than the State of Florida. Populous states reporting the highest unemployment rates in June were Texas and Michigan; both experienced jobless rates of 8.6 percent.

FLORIDA VS NATION



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES – 11 LARGEST STATES
JUNE 1987



Unemployment Rates* Seasonally Adjusted
Eleven Most Populous States, June 1987

State	Rate	State	Rate
Massachusetts	3.2	Pennsylvania	5.7
New Jersey	4.2	Ohio	7.2
North Carolina	4.5	Illinois	7.5
New York	4.6	Michigan	8.6
Florida	5.0	Texas	8.6
California	5.5		

* Ranked in magnitude from lowest to highest.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

Employed Civilians by Sex, Race, Hispanic Origin, and Occupation
1986 Annual Averages

(Percent distribution)

Area and Population Group	Total Employed Number (in thousands)	Total Employed Percent	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	Professional Specialty	Technicians and Related Support	Sales	Administrative Support, Including Clerical
Florida							
Total	5,268	100.0	12.1	11.5	2.8	14.9	15.9
Men	2,873	100.0	13.5	10.3	2.4	14.3	5.0
Women	2,395	100.0	10.4	13.0	3.3	15.6	29.0
White	4,459	100.0	13.3	11.9	2.9	16.1	16.2
Black	743	100.0	4.9	9.1	2.2	7.7	14.5
Hispanic Origin	619	100.0	10.5	7.9	2.2	13.3	15.9
16-19 Year Olds	297	100.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	23.2	13.8

(Percent distribution)

Area and Population Group	Service Occupations	Precision Production, Craft, and Repair	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	Transportation and Material Moving	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborors	Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
Florida						
Total	14.4	13.2	4.2	3.7	4.4	3.0
Men	10.6	22.1	4.3	6.1	6.9	4.5
Women	18.9	2.5	4.1	0.7	1.3	1.2
White	12.6	13.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.7
Black	23.9	11.4	6.9	6.0	8.8	4.7
Hispanic Origin	14.6	14.4	7.4	4.1	4.2	5.4
16-19 Year Olds	28.7	4.8	1.7	3.4	15.4	5.3

Note: Items may not add to totals or compute to rates shown because of rounding. Detail for race and Hispanic Orgin groups will not add to totals because data for the "Other Races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1986.

Employment Status of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force by Occupation/1
1986 Annual Averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Population Group	Total	Executive, Administrative, and Managerial	Professional Specialty	Technicians and Related Support	Sales	Administrative Support, Including Clerical
Florida						
Labor Force	5,551	653	618	152	822	877
Employed	5,268	638	606	149	784	838
Unemployed	283	15	12	3	39	39
Unemployment Rate	5.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	4.7	4.5

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Population Group	Service Occupations	Percision Production, Craft, and Repair	Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors	Transportation and Material Moving	Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Laborors	Farming, Forestry, and Fishing
Florida						
Labor Force	818	727	247	209	254	172
Employed	756	695	221	194	230	158
Unemployed	62	32	26	15	25	14
Unemployment Rate	7.5	4.4	10.5	7.2	9.7	8.0

/1 Does not include persons with no previous work experience.

Note: Items may not add to totals or compute to rates shown because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1986.

Employed Civilians in Selected Nonagricultural Industries by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin/1
1986 Annual Averages

(Percent distribution)

Area and Population Group	Number (in thousands)	Percent	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
Florida					
Total	5,052	100.0	7.7	11.8	5.6
Men	2,755	100.0	12.6	14.5	7.1
Women	2,299	100.0	1.9	8.5	3.9
White	4,302	100.0	8.1	11.6	5.5
Black	686	100.0	6.1	12.4	6.4
Hispanic Origin	581	100.0	6.4	15.0	6.2
16-19 Year Olds	278	100.0	6.8	2.9	2.2

(Percent distribution)

Area and Population Group	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services	Government
Florida				
Total	23.5	7.2	22.1	14.1
Men	22.4	5.3	16.5	11.6
Women	24.7	9.5	28.8	17.1
White	23.7	7.7	22.3	12.6
Black	21.3	4.7	21.0	23.5
Hispanic Origin	25.6	5.7	23.2	3.8
16-19 Year Olds	57.6	4.3	21.2	3.6

/1 Includes self-employed and unpaid family workers and mining.

Note: Items may not add to totals or compute to rates shown because of rounding. Detail for race and Hispanic Origin groups will not add to totals because data for the "Other Races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1986.

Employment Status of the Experienced Civilian Labor Force by Industry/1
1986 Annual Averages

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Population Group	Total/2	Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities
Florida				
Labor Force	5,320	426	634	295
Employed	5,054	391	594	282
Unemployed	266	35	41	13
Unemployment Rate	5.0	8.3	6.4	4.4

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Population Group	Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services	Government
Florida				
Labor Force	1,266	374	1,174	734
Employed	1,187	364	1,116	713
Unemployed	79	10	57	22
Unemployment Rate	6.3	2.8	4.9	3.0

/1 Does not include persons with no previous work experience.

/2 Includes self-employed and unpaid family workers and mining.

Note: Items may not add to totals or compute to rates shown because of rounding

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey, 1986.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS

June 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	31,005	27,677	32,901	12.02	- 5.76
Interstate Initial Claims	3,659	3,459	4,253	5.78	- 13.97
Intrastate Initial Claims	27,346	24,218	28,648	12.92	- 4.54
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,971	7,463	8,389	6.81	- 4.98
Trade	4,722	4,414	4,746	6.98	- 0.51
Construction	4,928	4,068	5,243	21.14	- 6.01
Manufacturing	4,556	3,728	5,875	22.21	- 22.45
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,759	2,750	2,655	0.33	3.92
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	1,006	744	947	35.22	6.23
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	879	748	703	17.51	25.04
Information Not Available	525	303	90	73.27	483.33
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	230,022	207,383	261,956	10.92	- 12.19
Interstate Weeks Claimed	30,376	29,486	33,424	3.02	- 9.12
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	199,646	177,898	228,532	12.22	- 12.64
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	197,545	178,449	264,547	10.70	- 25.33
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,538,429	1,517,199	1,482,899	4.37	6.78
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,530,569	9,647,500	8,950,289	- 1.21	6.48
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1986.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	173,452	175,513	187,650	- 1.2	- 7.6
New Applications (month)	44,658	41,183	48,638	8.4	- 8.2
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-87 to date)	477,330	448,619	437,824*	6.4	- 5.6
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	39,886	38,088	45,718	4.7	- 12.8
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	46,516	45,016	36,529	3.3	27.3
Placement Transactions (month)	16,286	18,857	24,417	-13.6	- 33.3
Individuals Placed (07-01-87 to date)	182,833	172,305	179,601*	6.1	1.8
Nonfarm (07-01-87 to date)	165,275	155,352	164,543*	6.4	0.4
Job Openings Filled (07-01-87 to date)	238,980	222,700	235,016*	7.3	1.7
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-87 to date)	26,843	25,272	28,300*	6.2	- 5.1

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986	JUNE 1987	* MAY 1987	JUNE 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	418.43	404.32	380.63	44.8	43.9	43.7	9.34	9.21	8.71
PHOSPHATE ROCK	458.38	432.82	391.13	43.0	41.3	37.5	10.66	10.48	10.43
MANUFACTURING	332.11	328.05	324.72	40.8	40.6	41.0	8.14	8.08	7.92
DURABLE GOODS	343.18	337.00	335.65	41.8	41.4	41.8	8.21	8.14	8.03
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	281.59	281.48	276.41	40.4	40.5	39.6	6.97	6.95	6.98
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	263.31	247.04	258.95	40.2	38.6	41.3	6.55	6.40	6.27
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	391.15	385.41	404.14	43.9	43.5	46.4	8.91	8.86	8.71
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	388.58	383.14	392.70	42.1	41.6	42.0	9.23	9.21	9.35
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	320.95	311.58	315.35	41.9	41.6	42.5	7.66	7.49	7.42
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	390.13	375.01	360.40	43.3	41.9	42.6	9.01	8.95	8.46
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.51	334.14	328.42	41.4	41.1	40.1	8.08	8.13	8.19
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	406.99	402.69	396.77	41.7	41.6	42.3	9.76	9.68	9.38
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	318.72	320.03	323.14	43.6	43.9	42.8	7.31	7.29	7.55
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	266.44	256.88	242.87	37.9	38.0	39.3	7.03	6.76	6.18
NONDURABLE GOODS	318.78	317.60	310.42	39.6	39.7	39.9	8.05	8.00	7.78
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	289.26	293.04	284.95	40.4	41.1	41.0	7.16	7.13	6.95
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	287.64	298.82	287.80	42.3	44.8	42.2	6.80	6.67	6.82
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	267.87	280.50	251.78	35.2	37.5	37.3	7.61	7.48	6.75
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	190.90	182.59	187.08	36.5	36.3	36.9	5.23	5.03	5.07
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	546.84	541.68	510.72	46.5	46.1	45.6	11.76	11.75	11.20
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	342.99	348.74	339.65	37.0	37.1	36.6	9.27	9.40	9.28
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	424.68	419.75	430.26	40.6	39.9	42.6	10.46	10.52	10.10
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	293.44	292.71	273.46	42.9	43.3	42.2	6.84	6.76	6.48
COMMUNICATION	520.40	521.66	498.08	41.9	41.8	41.3	12.42	12.48	12.06
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	532.22	526.75	510.27	43.2	43.0	43.8	12.32	12.25	11.65
BANKING	258.62	262.87	253.17	38.6	38.6	40.9	6.70	6.81	6.19

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF LABOR, EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM. PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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904-488-1048

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication by the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $2,189.08, including postage or $.34 per copy to provide current local area labor market data and analyses as required by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Employment and Training Administration.

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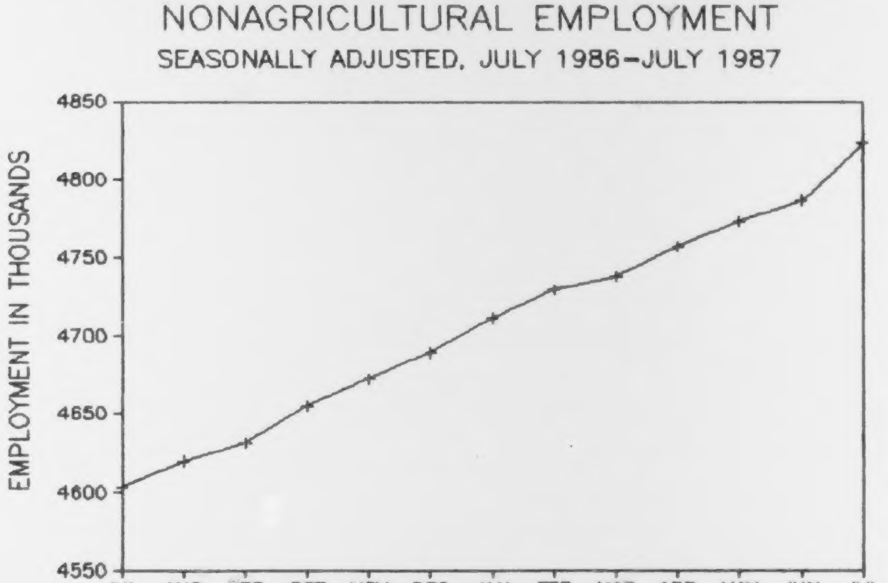
FLORIDA "MINI-TREND"
Employment Trends

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Bureau of Labor Market Information

HIGHLIGHTS:
- Nonagricultural employment grew by 4.7 percent or 214,800 new jobs over the year to reach 4,823,300 in July.
- Trade and services accounted for over 70.0 percent of the new jobs in July. These industries remained as Florida's largest and fastest growing sectors.
- Construction continued to be Florida's only industry to lose jobs over the year. Almost 4,900 jobs have been lost in this sector since January 1987.
- Florida's employment growth rate in July was the fastest over the year of the nation's most populous states.
- Florida's unemployment rate in July stood at 5.3 percent representing 312,000 jobless Floridians. It was 0.7 percentage points below the national rate of 6.0 percent.
- Average annual pay for the eleven most populous states is included in this issue.
- Florida Employment Trends starting with the current issue will be in a shortened "mini" version due to budget cuts. Four issues during the year (at the end of each quarter) will contain the previous full narrative version.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, JULY 1986–JULY 1987



Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Release Date: September 1987

Letter No. 455

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

Published Industry Title	July Preliminary 1987	June Revised 1987	July Revised 1986	Over-the-Month Change		Over-the-Year Change	
				Net	Percent	Net	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4823.3	4786.4	4608.5	36.9	0.8	214.8	4.7
MINING (1)	9.9	9.9	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.1
CONSTRUCTION	339.5	337.9	339.7	1.6	0.5	-0.2	*
MANUFACTURING	528.0	523.5	518.8	4.5	0.9	9.2	1.8
DURABLE GOODS (1)	316.8	317.5	311.6	-0.7	-0.2	5.2	1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	209.3	207.2	205.3	2.1	1.0	4.0	1.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	249.8	249.6	246.1	0.2	*	3.7	1.5
TRADE	1325.8	1311.1	1247.3	14.7	1.1	78.5	6.3
WHOLESALE (1)	256.9	257.1	251.2	-0.2	*	5.7	2.3
RETAIL	1068.3	1054.3	995.5	14.0	1.3	72.8	7.3
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	359.3	355.4	336.0	3.9	1.1	23.3	6.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	357.7	356.2	343.0	1.5	0.4	14.7	4.3
SERVICES	1279.8	1273.2	1206.8	6.6	0.5	73.0	6.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	123.2	122.6	117.4	0.6	0.5	5.8	4.9
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	333.2	333.7	316.1	-0.5	-0.1	17.1	5.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	4090.5	4061.4	3911.3	29.1	0.7	179.2	4.6
GOVERNMENT	732.8	725.0	697.2	7.8	1.1	35.6	5.1

* = Less than one-tenth of one percent.

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

STATEWIDE
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (IN THOUSANDS)
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
FLORIDA

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	1986						1987							Over-the-Year Change	
	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL(P)	%	NUMBER
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	4608.5	4619.9	4631.2	4654.6	4672.1	4688.9	4711.6	4729.6	4737.6	4756.8	4771.8	4786.4	4823.3	4.7	214.8
MINING (1)	9.6	9.4	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	3.1	0.3
CONSTRUCTION	339.7	338.7	340.0	341.3	341.4	342.5	344.4	344.1	341.5	341.0	340.4	337.9	339.5	-0.1	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	518.8	518.8	518.3	518.4	519.3	518.8	520.8	522.4	522.6	522.7	523.0	523.5	528.0	1.8	9.2
DURABLE GOODS (1)	311.6	312.6	312.5	313.3	314.7	314.8	314.3	315.9	316.3	315.8	316.5	317.5	316.8	1.7	5.2
NONDURABLE GOODS	205.3	205.1	205.1	205.8	206.1	206.3	205.8	205.7	206.0	206.7	206.6	207.2	209.3	1.9	4.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (1)	246.1	245.5	245.3	246.4	247.8	250.2	247.4	246.3	247.4	248.5	249.3	249.6	249.8	1.5	3.7
TRADE	1247.3	1252.4	1257.7	1264.2	1266.1	1267.9	1287.1	1290.8	1295.3	1302.3	1307.0	1311.1	1325.8	6.3	78.5
WHOLESALE (1)	251.2	251.3	251.4	252.6	253.6	255.0	255.4	255.8	256.5	257.1	257.3	257.1	256.9	2.3	5.7
RETAIL	995.5	1000.3	1005.0	1011.1	1012.8	1014.1	1031.4	1035.1	1039.5	1045.7	1050.0	1054.3	1068.3	7.3	72.8
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	336.0	337.5	338.7	340.5	341.7	343.8	349.5	349.9	352.7	354.1	354.6	355.4	359.3	6.9	23.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE (1)	343.0	343.1	342.4	345.0	347.1	349.5	347.4	349.6	351.5	353.3	354.9	356.2	357.7	4.3	14.7
SERVICES	1206.8	1212.1	1220.2	1228.4	1236.8	1244.4	1241.3	1251.3	1253.3	1259.4	1264.9	1273.2	1279.8	6.0	73.0
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	117.4	118.9	120.1	120.2	120.8	120.3	117.9	118.1	118.4	119.3	121.6	122.6	123.2	4.9	5.8
HEALTH SERVICES (1)	316.1	317.5	319.5	321.3	323.3	326.4	325.0	327.7	328.9	330.6	332.3	333.7	333.2	5.4	17.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	3911.3	3920.0	3932.8	3953.0	3968.3	3983.0	3998.1	4014.4	4021.6	4037.1	4049.4	4061.4	4090.5	4.6	179.2
GOVERNMENT	697.2	699.9	698.4	701.6	703.8	705.9	713.5	715.2	716.0	719.7	722.4	725.0	732.8	5.1	35.6

(P) - Preliminary Estimate

(1) - These series do not have a consistent seasonal pattern and consequently do not pass criteria for seasonal adjustment. Total nonagricultural employment is the sum of all major industries and is not adjusted. Durables and nondurables in manufacturing and wholesale and retail in trade may not add to total due to lack of adjustment to durables and wholesale.

Source: Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Program, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 08/21/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT						
		*		CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	4,741,300	4,786,700	4,530,200	- 45,400	- .9	211,100	4.7
MINING	9,900	9,900	9,600	0	.0	300	3.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	8,600	8,700	8,400	- 100	- 1.1	200	2.4
PHOSPHATE ROCK	4,600	4,700	4,400	- 100	- 2.1	200	4.5
CONSTRUCTION	343,000	340,500	343,200	2,500	.7	- 200	- .1
GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS	92,600	92,300	93,400	300	.3	- 800	- .9
HEAVY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS	50,800	50,500	48,700	300	.6	2,100	4.3
SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	199,600	197,700	201,100	1,900	1.0	- 1,500	- .7
MANUFACTURING	520,800	524,600	511,600	- 3,800	- .7	9,200	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	316,800	317,500	311,600	- 700	- .2	5,200	1.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	27,300	27,300	26,500	0	.0	800	3.0
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	15,500	15,600	14,100	- 100	- .6	1,400	9.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	25,300	25,600	24,800	- 300	- 1.2	500	2.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	.0	300	5.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	37,100	37,000	35,800	100	.3	1,300	3.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	42,300	42,100	44,000	200	.5	- 1,700	- 3.9
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	74,400	75,100	75,400	- 700	- .9	- 1,000	- 1.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	63,900	63,900	61,900	0	.0	2,000	3.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	15,600	15,600	14,500	0	.0	1,100	7.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	9,800	9,700	9,300	100	1.0	500	5.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	204,000	207,100	200,000	- 3,100	- 1.5	4,000	2.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	45,000	47,100	45,500	- 2,100	- 4.5	- 500	- 1.1

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PGM=CES598 NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RUN DATE: 08/21/87

STATEWIDE	NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	JULY 1987	* JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	9,600	11,400	9,400	-1,800	-15.8	200	2.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1,500	1,600	1,600	-100	-6.3	-100	-6.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	3.7	200	7.7
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	31,500	32,000	31,800	-500	-1.6	-300	-.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	13,900	13,900	13,500	0	.0	400	3.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	63,300	63,400	60,100	-100	-.2	3,200	5.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	23,700	23,900	23,900	-200	-.8	-200	-.8
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	2,100	2,200	2,000	-100	-4.5	100	5.0
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	18,300	18,400	17,000	-100	-.5	1,300	7.6
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	1,900	1,900	2,000	0	.0	-100	-5.0
TRANSPORTATION,COMM.,ELECT., GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	249,800	249,600	246,100	200	.1	3,700	1.5
TRANSPORTATION	142,400	142,400	141,400	0	.0	1,000	.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	8,100	8,100	8,700	0	.0	-600	-6.9
LOCAL AND INTERURBAN PASSENGER TRANSIT	9,100	9,000	8,400	100	1.1	700	8.3
TRUCKING AND WAREHOUSING	50,000	50,200	48,800	-200	-.4	1,200	2.5
WATER TRANSPORTATION	16,300	16,300	14,900	0	.0	1,400	9.4
TRANSPORTATION BY AIR	42,000	42,000	43,900	0	.0	-1,900	-4.3
COMMUNICATION	70,000	69,800	69,500	200	.3	500	.7
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	37,400	37,400	35,200	0	.0	2,200	6.3
TRADE	1,304,300	1,304,700	1,227,000	-400	.0	77,300	6.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	256,900	257,100	251,200	-200	-.1	5,700	2.3
DURABLE GOODS	147,900	147,600	146,500	300	.2	1,400	1.0

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1987	* JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	MONTH AGO PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	YEAR AGO PERCENT
NONDURABLE GOODS	109,000	109,500	104,700	- 500	- .5	4,300	4.1
RETAIL TRADE	1,047,400	1,047,600	975,800	- 200	.0	71,600	7.3
BLDG. MAT.,GARDEN SUPL., AND MOBILE HOME DEALERS	44,300	44,500	43,500	- 200	- .4	800	1.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	129,200	127,400	118,900	1,800	1.4	10,300	8.7
FOOD STORES	174,900	173,800	161,000	1,100	.6	13,900	8.6
AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND SERVICE STATIONS	114,500	114,200	109,600	300	.3	4,900	4.5
APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES	54,400	55,300	52,500	- 900	- 1.6	1,900	3.6
FURNITURE AND HOME FURNISHING STORES	51,700	51,300	47,200	400	.8	4,500	9.5
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	354,300	356,500	331,100	- 2,200	- .6	23,200	7.0
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	124,100	124,600	112,000	- 500	- .4	12,100	10.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	357,700	356,200	343,000	1,500	.4	14,700	4.3
BANKING	75,100	74,300	73,600	800	1.1	1,500	2.0
CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS	66,000	65,800	63,400	200	.3	2,600	4.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS	57,800	57,700	54,200	100	.2	3,600	6.6
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS, AND SERVICE	33,800	33,700	32,700	100	.3	1,100	3.4
REAL ESTATE	97,400	97,300	93,600	100	.1	3,800	4.1
SERVICES	1,268,800	1,276,300	1,195,900	- 7,500	- .6	72,900	6.1
HOTELS AND OTHER LODGING PLACES	121,000	122,700	115,400	- 1,700	- 1.4	5,600	4.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	63,200	64,000	57,900	- 800	- 1.3	5,300	9.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	255,300	252,400	238,400	2,900	1.1	16,900	7.1
AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR, SERVICES AND GARAGES	48,200	48,900	45,000	- 700	- 1.4	3,200	7.1
MISCELLANIOUS REPAIR SERVICES	20,300	20,100	19,200	200	1.0	1,100	5.7

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

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STATEWIDE NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1987	* JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM: MONTH AGO NO.	PERCENT	YEAR AGO NO.	PERCENT
MOTION PICTURES	7,400	7,100	7,400	300	4.2	0	.0
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES	83,000	84,800	76,300	- 1,800	- 2.1	6,700	8.8
HEALTH SERVICES	333,200	333,700	316,100	- 500	- .1	17,100	5.4
LEGAL SERVICES	48,500	47,900	45,500	600	1.3	3,000	6.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	40,100	46,800	37,900	- 6,700	-14.3	2,200	5.8
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	65,600	65,400	63,400	200	.3	2,200	3.5
GOVERNMENT	687,000	724,900	653,800	- 37,900	- 5.2	33,200	5.1
FEDERAL	113,600	113,300	107,700	300	.3	5,900	5.5
STATE AND LOCAL	573,400	611,600	546,100	- 38,200	- 6.2	27,300	5.0
STATE	153,000	149,200	141,000	3,800	2.5	12,000	8.5
LOCAL	420,400	462,400	405,100	- 42,000	- 9.1	15,300	3.8

ALL INDUSTRIES ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL, 1972.
ALL DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO FIRST QUARTER 1986 BENCHMARK LEVELS.
* REVISED

THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL EMPLOYERS WHO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT DATA ON A MONTHLY BASIS.

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,899,000	5,840,000	5,641,000	258,000	4.6
Employment	5,587,000	5,546,000	5,289,000	298,000	5.6
Unemployment	312,000	294,000	352,000	- 40,000	-11.4
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.0	6.2	- 0.9	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.1	7.0	- 1.0	---

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

State of Florida	July 1987	June 1987	July 1986	Over-The-Year Numerical Change	Over-The-Year Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	5,985,400	5,882,900	5,733,600	251,800	4.4
Employment	5,629,700	5,570,400	5,340,700	289,000	5.4
Unemployment	355,800	312,600	392,900	- 37,100	- 9.4
Unemployment Rate	5.9	5.3	6.9	- 1.0	---
Nation Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.3	7.0	- 0.9	---

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

FLORIDA ECONOMIC INDICATORS
July 1987

Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	Current Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS/1					
Total Initial Claims	28,763	30,923	32,835	- 6.99	- 12.40
Interstate Initial Claims	3,519	3,654	4,102	- 3.69	- 14.21
Intrastate Initial Claims	25,244	27,269	28,733	- 7.43	- 12.14
INDUSTRY INTRASTATE INITIAL CLAIMS/1					
Services	7,835	7,991	8,333	- 1.95	- 5.98
Trade	4,355	4,647	4,594	- 6.28	- 5.20
Construction	4,274	4,947	5,217	-13.60	- 18.08
Manufacturing	4,060	4,542	5,694	-10.61	- 28.70
Mining, Government, Agriculture	2,690	2,759	3,144	- 2.50	- 14.44
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	842	993	935	-15.21	- 9.95
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	781	884	743	-11.65	5.11
Information Not Available	407	506	73	-19.57	457.53
CONTINUED CLAIMS/1					
Total Weeks Claimed	238,555	231,037	266,434	3.25	- 10.46
Interstate Weeks Claimed	30,459	30,484	34,272	- 0.08	- 11.13
Intrastate Weeks Claimed	208,097	200,553	232,161	3.76	- 10.37
ECONOMIC/2					
Housing Starts (At Annual Rates)	175,446	197,925	206,957	-11.36	- 15.23
Construction Expenditures (Thousands)	1,545,769	1,573,049	1,489,659	- 1.73	3.77
Average Hours Worked Manufacturing	41	41	41	0.00	0.00
Taxable Sales (Thousands)	9,924,589	9,556,569	8,869,239	3.85	11.90
Not Seasonally Adjusted - Statewide	* Data are based on program year which began July 1, 1986.				
JOB SERVICES/3					
Active file (end of month)	166,613	173,452	206,438	- 3.9	- 19.3
New Applications (month)	40,731	44,658	51,754	- 8.8	- 21.3
Applicants Receiving Service (07-01-87 to date)	52,050	477,330*	65,884*	-89.1	- 21.0
Nonfarm Openings Received (month)	38,514	39,886	39,566	- 3.4	- 2.7
Nonfarm Openings Unfilled (end of month)	47,142	46,516	33,969	1.3	38.8
Placement Transactions (month)	15,016	16,286	21,312	- 7.8	- 29.5
Individuals Placed (07-01-87 to date)	13,503	182,833*	19,438*	-92.6	- 30.5
Nonfarm (07-01-87 to date)	12,581	165,275*	18,143*	-92.4	- 30.7
Job Openings Filled (07-01-87 to date)	14,944	238,980*	21,067*	-93.7	- 29.1
Eligible Claimants Placed (07-01-87 to date)	1,820	26,843*	2,556*	-93.2	- 28.8

Sources:

1/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Unemployment Compensation; Compiled and Seasonally Adjusted by the Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

2/ Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Planning and Budgeting, Revenue and Economic Analysis.

3/ Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Division of Labor, Employment and Training.

Definitions: Initial Claim - Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation (new claim) or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year (additional claim).

Intrastate Claim - A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned.

Interstate Claim - A claim filed in one state (agent) based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another state (liable).

STATEWIDE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
		*			*			*	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	421.35	415.33	384.56	45.7	44.9	43.9	9.22	9.25	8.76
PHOSPHATE ROCK	434.93	458.38	388.48	41.7	43.0	37.9	10.43	10.66	10.25
MANUFACTURING	327.63	330.89	326.03	40.2	40.8	40.5	8.15	8.11	8.05
DURABLE GOODS	333.34	340.27	334.94	40.9	41.7	41.3	8.15	8.16	8.11
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	284.42	280.80	276.62	40.4	40.0	40.5	7.04	7.02	6.83
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	258.69	263.97	238.23	38.9	40.3	38.3	6.65	6.55	6.22
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	374.00	390.28	390.03	42.5	44.0	45.3	8.80	8.87	8.61
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	382.18	389.58	419.69	40.4	42.3	44.6	9.46	9.21	9.41
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	309.55	315.25	314.42	41.0	41.7	41.7	7.55	7.56	7.54
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	375.11	388.86	360.82	42.1	43.4	42.6	8.91	8.96	8.47
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	334.53	335.34	322.04	41.3	41.4	38.8	8.10	8.10	8.30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	387.13	401.02	412.47	40.2	41.6	43.1	9.63	9.64	9.57
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	305.34	320.02	331.43	41.6	43.6	42.6	7.34	7.34	7.78
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	251.25	253.05	237.73	37.5	37.6	36.8	6.70	6.73	6.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	319.09	318.79	314.02	39.2	39.7	39.4	8.14	8.03	7.97
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	295.14	290.60	276.36	40.1	40.7	39.2	7.36	7.14	7.05
PRESERVED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	297.74	287.64	286.62	41.7	42.3	42.4	7.14	6.80	6.76
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	294.89	267.87	249.74	38.7	35.2	36.3	7.62	7.61	6.88
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	190.17	191.21	181.65	36.5	37.2	35.9	5.21	5.14	5.06
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	542.10	535.34	557.76	45.1	45.1	48.0	12.02	11.87	11.62
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	340.91	347.06	350.55	36.5	37.0	36.9	9.34	9.38	9.50
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	438.54	428.40	444.78	41.1	40.8	42.4	10.67	10.50	10.49
RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS PRODUCTS	286.88	294.44	265.97	42.5	43.3	41.3	6.75	6.80	6.44
COMMUNICATION	515.00	516.68	491.21	41.7	41.5	40.9	12.35	12.45	12.01
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	543.84	526.01	505.25	44.0	42.8	43.0	12.36	12.29	11.75
BANKING	259.11	259.68	239.78	38.5	38.7	38.8	6.73	6.71	6.18

* REVISED

SOURCE : FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, BUREAU OF LABOR MARKET INFORMATION, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS PROGRAM IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY BY STATE FOR 1985 AND 1986[1]
UNITED STATES AND ELEVEN MOST POPULOUS STATES

State	Average Annual Pay		Percent Change 1985-86 3/
	1985	1986 2/	
New York	$21,901	$23,200	5.9
Michigan	21,884	22,720	3.8
New Jersey	21,077	22,309	5.8
California	20,948	21,995	5.0
Illinois	20,600	21,452	4.1
Massachusetts	19,627	20,925	6.6
UNITED STATES	**19,189**	**19,966**	**4.0**
Texas	19,616	19,934	1.6
Ohio	19,433	19,902	2.4
Pennsylvania	18,650	19,404	4.0
FLORIDA	**16,961**	**17,679**	**4.2**
North Carolina	16,226	17,001	4.8

1/ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees programs.

2/ Data are preliminary.

3/ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

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LABOR MARKET TRENDS

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